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Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 132!

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

The Great Miltonian Tableaux

Of Paradise Lost, at Concert Hall, next Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Those who have heard and read of this exhibition, which opens at Concert Hall on Tuesday night, we judge it will take our citizens by storm. In fact we predict a greater rush to witness this work of art than anything that has been brought to our city. The press, the clergy and the people everywhere pronounce it to be one of the finest exhibitions ever witnessed and at most divine in its character, illustrating as it does, the greatest subject in the world—Milton's great poem of Paradise Lost—and carrying out the ideas of Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise. We clip the following notice of this exhibition from the London Morning *Chronicle*. It was written by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, while on exhibition in London:

"Entering into the spirit of Milton's immortal production, the artist appears to have caught his genius, and has added expression to those bright conceptions, which except the writings of inspiration, are without an equal, and portray the power of an intellect of the highest order. But for that poem our deductions from the sacred narrative of Creation—of our first progenitors, of our present state and fall, of the realm of bliss and woe of the archtempter's insidiousness—might not have harmonize with those stupendous realities which are recorded in the Mosaic description. The illustration, if with propriety we may use the word, that this exhibition unfolds, portrays the mighty truth in a form of sublime and imposing grandeur, and also displays the great Creator's might, majesty and power."

A Card.

The agents in this city for the Steinway & Sons New York Pianos H. Kleber & Bro., take this method of informing the different parties who have ordered, and whom they promised to supply this week with the piano seven octave of that popular make, that it is impossible for them to come up to their promise. The demand for these instruments in the Eastern cities and from all parts of the country has been so overwhelming upon the Messrs. Steinway, that notwithstanding their enormous manufacturing facilities—turning out *forty-nine* pianos per week—they have fallen weekly behind their orders. While we thank purchasers for their kindness in waiting on us, we give them the assurance that their orders shall be filled in the course of next week.

Medicines.

Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus; Laird's Bloom of Youth; Ennall De Paris; Lubin's Coconut Cream will restore the hair to its natural color; Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher. For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Gentlemen Take Notice.

A large and splendid assortment of Summer Undershirts and Drawers of every size and quality at low prices, may be found at T. S. Robinson & Co's emporium for men's furnishing goods, 72 Fifth street.

Shoes, Boots and Gaiters.

Large and all native stock of men, women and child'ren's boots and shoes gaiters, balmorals and slippers. Just opened at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

Notions.

Stone pipe heads, cane pipe stems, clay pipes, gum wood and briar root pipes; hair brushes, blacking, ink and matches, sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thomp, son's brush and notion store, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

Pure Wine and Liquors.

At Fleming's Drug Depot.

THE Montreal *Herald* publishes the reply of TUCKER and SANDERS to the charge of complicity with the assassination plot, but remarks that the defense has rather weakened than strengthened the position of those gentlemen before the public.

DOWNWARD.—There is no resisting the downward tendency of gold. The decline has brought holders into the market, and others will follow. The parable of the rolling snowball will suggest itself to the minds of all who look at things rightly. Those who do so, and are holding goods or wares for better or even present prices, will change their policy as soon as possible. The longer they hold the more they will lose. The time has come—downward now is the word. Stand from under.

The Arch Traitor Jeff. Davis—His Guilt Proven.

There are but few persons who are really willing to exonerate the great head of the rebellion, Jeff. Davis, from complicity in the assassination not only President Lincoln, but the leading men who surrounded him, and therefore everything relating to the death of our late lamented President is sought for with avidity. In view of this fact, we see it stated that Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., of the First Universalist Church of Chicago, who was in Richmond immediately after its evacuation by the rebel forces, found among the papers scattered around the State House and on the streets of that city, a letter written in Richmond, dated February 11th, 1865, (which is to be exhibited, in connection with other papers, bearing the sign manual of Jeff. Davis, at the Great Fair in Chicago,) asking his attention to a matter about which the writer had formerly held a conversation with him. It was a plot to burn and destroy Federal vessels wherever found. The writer states that the secret of the composition (previously spoken of by him) was known only to two men; that its nature was such that it could be used with entire safety, and by persons unacquainted with its use; that him in the military service need not be sent into the "enemy's country" to do the work, but that it could be performed by agents; that by its use they could

1st. Burn every transport sent from Northern ports to the South.

2d. Burn every vessel on the Mississippi river, and carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy everywhere.

The writer further requested that the "President" would see, and obtain the required information. It closed with the most profound assurances of respect to the recipient, and faith in the issues of the rebel cause.

On the back of the document read the following endorsement—we suppress the name:

"Secretary of State at his convenience please see——, and learn what plan he has for overturning the difficulty heretofore experienced.

J. D."

Feb. 29.

From the above endorsement on the letter, by Jeff. Davis, it would seem that the scheme to burn northern cities and Federal vessels, had been tried before but failed. This, together with other plans which culminated in the death of President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, were without doubt known, to, and concocted with his knowledge and approval, and it is strange if the revelations which are now being brought to light, will not consign the once proud rebel to a traitor's doom.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.—On Wednesday evening the ceremony of installing the officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of West Virginia, took place at Masonic Hall in Wheeling. A large number of delegates and visitors were present, and everything passed off pleasantly and in the most impressive manner. Wm. B. Thrall, the venerable Past Grand Master of the State of Ohio, conducted the exercises, and previous to the installation of the officers, delivered an eloquent and appropriate address; after which he invested the following named gentlemen with their respective badges of office: W. J. Bates, of Wheeling Lodge No. 128; G. S. W., Elihu H. Showalter, Fairmount Lodge No. 9; G. J. W., Israel Foreman, Fatherman Lodge No. 170; G. T., William P. Wilson, Ohio Lodge No. 10; G. S. T. H. Logan, Wheeling Lodge No. 128; G. C., A. J. Lyda, Fairmount Lodge No. 9; G. S. B., W. H. Schleger, Cameron Lodge No. 189; G. Tyler, T. Bliss, Wheeling Lodge No. 128. At the conclusion of the installation of the officers, Dr. Bates delivered an appropriate address, after which the members adjourned to the Tyler's room, where they partook of a splendid supper prepared for them. The occasion was one which will long be remembered by those who were present.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.—Governor Curtin has prevailed upon the War Department to send the Pennsylvania regiments home to be mustered out. They will not be paid off at Washington, but at the place of muster out. Governor Curtin also secured an order for the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiments to be placed on duty along the border, and as many more troops as are needed will be added. They will be stationed along the border at Bedford, Hancock, Greencastle, &c. This precaution is taken to prevent guerillas from burning barns and plundering the farmers, &c.

The Toronto *Globe* says, in alluding to the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to introduce yellow fever into the Northern cities by means of infected clothing from Bermuda:

It will be remembered that the witness HYDEMAN, who gave evidence before the Recorder in the case of Bennet Young, made the admission that he had been employed by Dr. Blackburn, as "rebel," to send poisoned clothing in the cities of the United States, for the purpose of "killing Yankees."

The Methodist denomination proposes to build a college in Ohio, and it is offered to the town that will make the best donation. It has $100,000 to start with.

Late News Items.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz represents the destitution of the New York emigrants who recently went to Mexico, as beggaring description. Few had the means for continuing the journey inland, and a fearful risk of disease and death was incurred by remaining in Vera Cruz. Many of the passengers re-embarked a few days after their arrival, thoroughly disgusted with the prospect.

Daniel R. Garrison, of the Pacific Railroad; Col. H. C. Moore, of the St. Louis and Terre Haute road, and Hon. Richard, Thompson, of Indiana, have been appointed by the President to accept the first forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas. They have started already, for that place.

Large numbers of rebels are robbing farms and stopping travelers in Kansas and Iowa, and it is asserted many of them are seeking the same sort of employment in Southern Illinois, along the Ohio and Mississippi and Central Railroads. They have emigrated chiefly from Missouri.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the four dollar commutation clause in the militia law is constitutional, and reversed the decision of Judge Van Trump of the lower court, in which that Judge held that the commutation was a poll tax, and was a contravention of the Constitution, which requires all persons to perform military duty, by exempting those who paid the commutation from performing such duty.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Tuesday says that there is an active inquiry for freights in that locality. Several vessels have arrived up from Buffalo in quest of commodities of some sort to fill up with in order to make a speecy departure for points below again.

Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, the traitors convicted by a military court at Indianapolis, last fall, are ordered to be hanged on the 19th instant. Congressman Dunn, one of the Chicago conspirators, tried and convicted at Cincinnati, is also to be hanged.

The Chicago *Journal*, of Wednesday afternoon, says: "The grain markets just now are in a very unsettled condition and have a downward tendency. Since Saturday last flour has declined fully 50c per barrel, wheat 3@9c, corn 4@5c, and oats 8@9c per bushel. Highwines dragged heavily to-day and were nominal at 90@95c, while the Government tax is $2 00.

The Nashville papers publish a highly important decision by Chancellor Shackelford, of the Chancery Court of Tennessee, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by Cyrus Winston, a colored man, with a view to get possession of his four children held in bondage by one M. P. Jones, as agent for the Trustees of Thomas Williamson, deceased. The Chancellor decided that the recent amendment of the Constitution of Tennessee abolishing slavery was valid, and therefore ordered the children to be delivered to their mother.

Ex-Governor Reynolds of Illinois, died at Belleville on the 8th instant, aged eighty-seven years. He was one of the first Governors and oldest citizens of the State.

There was a collision near Benton, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, on Wednesday. A negro porter in one of the sleeping cars was killed. The baggage master, and conductor Sprague were injured.

Among the passengers in the Cunard steamer Persia, which left New York for Liverpool last week, was Frederick Lauer, Esq., of Reading, Pa., who has gone abroad as one of the Commissioners from the Brewers' Company of the United States, to examine into and report upon the system of taxation upon malt liquors now in force in Europe. Mr. Lauer's colleagues, Mr. Collins, of Philadelphia, and Reed, of New York, sailed about ten days before him. He expects to join them in London, and they will make the tour of France, Italy, Holland, and the principal portions of Germany.

The Kingston (Canada) *American* cannot see how Sanders and Tucker can escape out of the Provinces if the authorities do their duty. It says:—"There is an opportunity just now for our Government to get into trouble, and we trust they will find no more Judge Smiths or Counsels to help them into it."

Daniel A. Payne, Bishop in the African M E. Church, is on his way to Charleston, for the purpose of gathering the freed people of the South into churches of his own order, as far as they may choose to unite in that way. In leaving Baltimore he was not greeted and permitted to form churches by themselves, but were required to receive white preachers for their pastors.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. Hudson has been appointed to the position on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, formerly held by Brigadier-General Frederick Dent, who has been appointed Military Governor of Richmond.

A desperate affray occurred on the St. Louis wharf on Monday, in which William Clark, mate of the steamer Brilliant, and a stevedore named Michael Welsh, were killed. On the arrival of the Brilliant at the wharf, the mate was directed to discharge the freight without employing extra hands. A number of stevedores congregated near the gangway, and obstructed the men at work. The mate endeavored to disperse them, when he was knocked down by a third his reliver at the crowd, instantly killing Welsh. The crowd then fell upon Clark and beat him to death with stones and other missiles.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Thursday between an engine going East and the express train coming West, resulting in the death of a colored boy, named George Washington.

Negro Suffrage.

Mr. Greeley appears in the *Independent* this week the advocate of negro suffrage. He quotes from John Stuart Mill, what he deems the true theory of representation, to wit: "The safety and strength of the state require a recognition in its fundamental law of the right of every class and section to a voice in modifying its laws and shaping its policy."

To this Mr. Greeley adds:

To extend suffrage at one swoop so that the ignorant, penniless, nomadic, thriftless multitude should have power to take the government out of the hands of the present less numerous possessors of power might be hazardous and mistaken; but to distribute power fairly among all who are qualified to wield it successfully and safely, and to bind the residue to the State, to satisfy them of its value, by giving to them a sure prospect that they, too, may qualify themselves for electors and entitle themselves to share in the exercise of political power, if they will but earnestly, persistently endeavor—such seems the essence of Mr. Mill's ideal of a rightly constituted State.

The blacks of this country are four millions, or fully one-eighth of our total population. Most of them are just liberated, or about to be liberated, from inherited chattelhood, through the influences of a desperate devastating civil war. To say that most of them are without property, education, or even the means of comfortable subsistence, is to keep far within the truth. They would have been thus if cheerfully liberated in an era of peace and prosperity; now, even their masters are struggling with want and penury, they are as destitute as they could be and live.

SECRETARY STANTON.—A Washington letter referring to the conspiracy investigation speaks as follows of Secretary Stanton's connection with the labor:

The Secretary has faithfully performed his share of this work, and those acquainted with the progress of the investigations declare that he is entitled to all the credit. He has actually labored day and night, eclipsing his own herculean exertions in procuring the acquittal of Sickles, when, perhaps, he formed rather an unfavorable idea of the civil criminal court of this District.

Referring to the testimony, the same writer says:

Unless those who should know have been mistinformed, the proofs of the foul conspiracy are overwhelming, and the time for the public will be permitted to read enough of the evidences to convince any loyal man that Jeff. Davis and other leading secessionists are at the bottom of the plot.

It may be that, when the Commission is fairly at work, a few citizens may be implicated—indeed, it is known that some benches grace one end of the court room. But the trial will not (doubtless for good reasons) be a public one. It is even said that the phonographic reporters of the *Globe*, who are to do the official reporting, are to remain within the Arsenal grounds during the progress of the trial.

WASHINGTON PERSONALITIES.—Hon. Thomas Corwin is acting as counsel for Mrs. Perrine, of Baltimore, now on trial before a military commission, on charge of having aided Harry Gilmore's men when they made a raid on a passenger train between Baltimore and Philadelphia, in July last. General Ortega was to arrive here to-day, and large numbers of "emigrants" desire to see him. General Sheridan is here, and Generals Meade and Sherman are expected. The country between Richmond and Alexandria will soon be alive with troops. We have rainy weather, but strawberries are becoming plentiful, and green peas reach us from Norfolk.

The Bey of Tunis has announced his intention to send to Washington an Envoy Extraordinary, to congratulate our Government on the triumph of its arms in suppressing rebellion, and to express his good will. It will probably be General Hunsolin, who has written an admirable letter on Tunisian slavery, and he will be accompanied, at the Bey's desire, by Mr. Amos Perry, our Consul at Tunis. The Bey has had his portrait painted, which with some specimens of the manufactures, will be sent as a present to the President. Of course he will be received as a guest of the nation, and treated with distinguished consideration.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Trial of the Assassins

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Officers Dismissed for Bad Conduct.

Sherman's Negotiations with Johnston

INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER.

The Homeward March of the Army.

Arrival of the French Minister.

NEW YORK May 11,

The Military Committee for the trial of the assassins is occupied to-day in hearing the charges against the accused.

The rumors of a change in the Cabinet are renewed with increased probabilities of their truth.

Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Murphy, of the Seventh New York regiment, has been dismissed the service of the United States for bad conduct.

The *Post's* special says: No counsel has yet appeared for the prisoners in the conspiracy cases. Among the prisoners arraigned yesterday was Ed. Spangler, stage carpenter at Ford's theatre.

Gen. Grant was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday, to give evidence in relation to the negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. Gen. Sherman will be called before the Committee on Saturday.

The advance of the armies marching homeward is expected to reach Washington to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON, May 4,

The Marquis De Montholon, the new French Minister, and suite, have arrived at Washington. They were received at the railway station by several members of the Legislation.

NEW YORK, April 11.

John A. Stewart, Assistant Treasurer of the United States here, was to-day elected President of the United States Trust Company, and will enter upon his new office, the duties of which to take effect June 30th. Mr. Stewart has discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity, and his free donations to the loyal cause in this city can now be dispensed with, and that he may accept a less arduous and responsible position.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The State Department has received a translation of a royal decree fixing the terms upon which cereals may be provisionally admitted into the ports of Portugal, the first three articles of which are as follows:

First—From the 20th inst., and pending the publication of the definitive tariff and in such manner the import of cereals, the importation is permitted through inland towns of the kingdom of foreign corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, grain, flour, and baked bread, on the payment of the duties stipulated.

Second—All cereals admitted in virtue of the preceding article are likewise subject to taxes are levied on native grain when cleared for consumption.

Third—The cereals treated in article first may be admitted to bond in the Lisbon and Oporto custom houses in conformation with existing regulations.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says Gen. Sherman is now in Richmond. He left Gen. Grant at the head of his troops yesterday, as the the 15th Corps passed through the streets of the city.

Mrs. Lincoln has nearly recovered, and she says she will leave for home soon.

Latest from New Orleans.

Address of Kirby Smith to his Soldiers

Action of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS via CAIRO, May 11.

The rebel Gen. Kirby Smith has issued a frantic appeal to his soldiers, dated Shreveport, Louisiana, April 21st, announcing the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and strongly urges them to stand by their colors in this hour of adversity; that the fate of the nation now rests upon them; that their resources are ample to protract the struggle till foreign aid arrives, or at least till they can secure for them the terms of a honorable peace.

The *Democrat* expresses great amazement at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Great trouble exists among the State and city officials here in consequence of Gov. Wells declaring the former registry of voters to be illegal, and ordered a new registry. Several city officials were removed, and the provost marshals appointed. The Secretary of State declined to affix the seal of State to the new commissions on the ground that the Governor had no power to make removals. Mayor Kennard was removed.

Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary, 33@35c; low middling, 30@32c. Sugar, 16½@17½c. Arrived—Bark Rosenfelt, New York; brig Belle Benard, Philadelphia.

The remainder of the crew of the rebel ram Webb were captured and have arrived here.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

AMNESTY TO THE DOMINGIANS,

Spanish Troops Ordered to Vacate the Island.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Advices received to-day from San Domingo up to the 9th of April, announces the complete and unconditional amnesty to all Domingians who may still be in the enemy's lines, except the high civil or military functionaries guilty of complicity in the annexation intrigues, the military to have fought under the Spanish flag, and all those newspaper writers who have spontaneously and injustifiably opposed the restoration to the Republic.

A Spanish steamer had arrived at San Domingo with an order from Madrid for the evacuation of the Spanish troops, who in accordance therewith left the island on the 30th of March.

The New French Minister.

Secretary Saward Hopes to be Present at His Presentation.

NO DEPARTURE FROM NEUTRALITY

NEW YORK, May 11.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—Secretary Seward hopes to present the new French Minister in person to the President. Should he be unable to endure this fatigue, he will at any rate give the President's reply to the Minister's speech on presenting his credentials. There will be no departure from the record of neutrality already established, and the fears of complication will not be realized.

Guerrillas in Tennessee.

No Formidable Force in the State

NASHVILLE via LOUISVILLE, May 11.

Guerrillas organizations are swelling themselves of late. Their order being now forming in rapidly. No formidable body of guerrillas now remain in the State.

LATE ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The Golden Rule, from Aspinwall, May 2d, has arrived with a large number of passengers. The Star of the West, from New Orleans on the 22d, has arrived, but brings no news.

SALE OF MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The prices of mining stocks bid in Boston today were: Central, 52; Copper Hills, 18½; Franklin, 39¾; Hancock, 7; Huron, 39½; Royal, no bid; Minnesota, 8; Quincy, 70; Rockland, 5.

River and Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 11—P. M.

The rain ceased about 2 p. m.; it is now clearing up. Thermometer, 47. The river has risen 2 feet since morning, and still rising at the rate of 4½ inches an hour.

THE exodus from Ireland, and from certain parts of England, has suddenly swelled to such proportions as to extort special remark. We find a long article on the subject in the Cork *Examiner* of the 21st ult., in which it is stated that on the day before a steamer took out three hundred and fifty passengers from Queenstown to New York, that number being all it could then carry of fourteen hundred awaiting embarkation at the same port for the same destination through that single line. On the Monday previous, the same number had embarked on a steamer of the same line, and on the following Monday and Thursday as many more would come after. This weekly progress of emigration at Queenstown, says the *Examiner*, is likely to be kept up all the summer.

Edwin Booth, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, announces his determination to quit the stage forever.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

More Arrests—Something About the Conspirators—The Diabolical Plot, &c.

A Washington correspondent writes as follows:—Additional arrests continue to be made. Captain S. D. Franklin arrested S. Donaldson, who is involved in both the conspiracy and the plot to burn Philadelphia. He has been committed to the Old Capitol.

Mrs. Surratt, who is in irons, bears up better than most of men.

She, it will be remembered, was the leading spirit next to Booth, and when the determination was arrived at to murder the late President Lincoln that particular night, she went around to inform the others, and passed down into Maryland to see that the stopping places were all in order for Booth and Harold, in their flight. Her husband is dead.

Her son, John Surratt, was to have murdered the Secretary of War, but left before the hour, and passed North *en route* to Canada, going via Springfield, Mass. Her two daughters were not put in prison, and one of them, Annie, is said to be very sick—rumor says dying. It does not seem possible for Mrs. Surratt to escape the gallows at an early day.

She is about fifty to fifty-five years old, though she does not appear to be over forty-five. She is large in form, very stout, has a keen grey eye, a resolute look, rather ugly, has light hair, and any man would set her down at once for a perfect virago. Her two daughters are not believed to have been cognizant of the conspiracy, and will be put upon the witness stand.

Sam Arnold, (who was arrested at Fortress Monroe,) as well as other witnesses, state that one plan was to capture Mr. Lincoln some night between the War Department and White House, where he was accustomed to go alone late at night. He was then to be hurried down through the garden of the White House, thence to what is known as the old Van Ness house on Seventeenth street, near the confluence of Tyber and Potomac rivers.

This house is built near the old homestead of David Burns, a Scotchman, whose plantations embraced about one-third of Washington City. He grew rich from the sales of land. About the year 1820 General Van Ness built a house on the old homestead. It is a large brick commodious house, two stories and a half high. The partition walls all run to the same depth as cellar walls. At some subsequent period the underground part was filled in, and one of them has a trap door going down through the floor, and was formerly used for a wine cellar. Another compartment is a slave prison, and still another for an ice house.

On the death of Van Ness, fifteen years ago, it was sold to one Thomas Green, who owned 14 Negroes. Green's two sons, Wm. and Thomas, sons are all in the rebel army, and he has of late years used his house as a rendezvous for disloyal characters.

Had they been able to have gotten Mr. Lincoln across the Potomac and into the guerrilla region of Maryland, he would have been killed, or if not, then he could have been secreted in this house.

There is about two acres around the house filled with high trees and close shrubbery, with a high brick wall along the street, shutting the house from the view of passers by. Booth would be effectually drowned long before they reached the street. Both Green and his wife are notorious rebel sympathizers, and would serves now stand guard around the building, and no one can enter the enclosure without a pass from the Secretary of War.

Several times since the war broke out has this house been an object of suspicion, and several arrests have been made there, but not until Booth had completed his every plans and passages found, and the infernal character of the den ascertained.

National Cemetery at Gettysburg

The Process of Decoration—The Grounds being Enclosed, Beautified, and Planted with Trees—Present Appearance of the Cemetery.

We paid a visit to the Soldiers' National Cemetery a few days ago, and give the following as the result of our observations. The magnitude of this work and the advantages likely to accrue from it to this community do not seem to be appreciated by our citizens. Away from home a more proper estimate is placed upon this noble enterprise, as is evidenced from the fact that hundreds and thousands of persons have visited the spot, and will continue to visit it years to come, to pay their respects to the honored dead who sleep their last sleep there, and recall to mind the greatest battle of the rebellion. To the Hon. David Wills, Esq., of this place, President of the Association, with Mr. Daniel A. Skelly, as foreman on the grounds. The improvements are being pushed forward with the greatest energy, and notwithstanding the competition during the summer, We understand that upwards of sixty laborers are now employed in the various departments, with still room for more if they could be procured. The substantial granite wall, extending along the west side is completed, with the exception of the gate way, which is in the course of erection, challenges the admiration of all. The heavy iron fence, extending from the granite wall on the west to the Evergreens on the south, is completed, and presents a fine appearance. The iron railing dividing the National Cemetery from the private lots is finished. It is constructed of gas pipes and metal posts, and is to be lined with hedge shrubbery. The gate way has just been completed, and is said to be one of the finest in the State. The most striking feature about it is the six massive iron posts, three of which are placed on each side. On each of the two principal posts is perched the American eagle, majestically looking down upon those who pass through the portals of this sacred yard. On these posts is also inscribed in raised letters the names of each State whose sons are buried within the enclosure. The principal avenue is undergoing macadamization, and the trees and shrubbery are being planted, each one being placed and arranged strictly in accordance with the plot. We understand that twenty-five different kinds of trees have been selected for this purpose, consisting of the choicest varieties, running in all from one to two thousand trees. These trees have been selected, and are furnished through the agency of one of the most successful horticultural nurserymen in the State. The contractors for setting the head stones have commenced the work, and from present indications are making a couple of job of it. The national monument is now being collected, and the work upon it will be commenced during the summer. It is to stand in a central position on the summit, and will be a beautiful piece of work. The contract for its construction, we believe, has not yet been given out. The natural beauty of the location of this cemetery, we believe, is unrivalled anywhere, while it is bestowing the choicest care and lavish hand. Add to this the historic interest connected with it, and American can produce no spot in which more hallowed associations will cluster.—*Gettysburg Star.*

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Henry A. Weaver, Esq., United States Assessor for this District, has received the following from Deputy Commissioner Rollins, deciding some important points:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1865.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 26th ult., as follows:

1. A lease for ninety-nine years, without privilege of renewal, is a lease for years, and is personal property.

2. Where coal or other minerals are taken from land and sold, the entire receipts are all to be considered as income—the expense incurred in mining may of course be deducted.

3. Taxes paid on unproductive real estate, as well as other taxes paid in 1864, and not previously deducted, are deductable from any income of 1864, whatever.

4. Losses incurred through speculation in articles belonging to the legitimate trade of a merchant or broker, &c., &c., may be offset against gains in the legitimate business carried on. The broker may deduct from his profits in a firm of brokers, for example: losses incurred by individual speculation in gold for cash if the firm did not participate in the speculation, but not losses from speculation in cotton, &c., but if it can be proved that the profits of a broker should deduct losses from speculations in cotton from his profits as a broker, since no cotton can be had in the State, and speculating in it was not necessarily be a dead loss of capital not deductable from income.

5. A contractor cannot be held to license as a manufacturer, for doing any business within the sphere of his business as a contractor.

6. Deductions for repairs are allowable from any income whatever.

7. Gifts from father to son, when clearly not in the nature of payments for services rendered, or made with the intent to evade the revenue laws, are not considered income to the son. But if the gift made was clearly a part of the father's income for the year when given, there is no reason why he (the father) should be exempted from tax on such income that he has given to his son.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Comm'r.
H. A. WEAVER, Assessor,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

When George Augustus Sala, the English author, was traveling on this side of the Atlantic, about six months ago, he fell in with the rebel George N. Sanders in Canada, and had a conversation on political matters, in which Sanders told him boastingly, that the Confederates would soon commence a series of atrocities which would make the world shudder. Sala stated this several months ago in the London newspaper of which he was the correspondent, and the sympathies are against the North and his testimony is all the stronger against Sanders. The murder of Mr. Lincoln, and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward, are doubtless among the atrocities to which he alluded in his conversation with the Englishman. This statement of Sala's has a very ugly look for Sanders; and unless he can satisfactorily show that the "atrocities" he referred to did not include the murder of the President, his denial of any complicity in the crime will have very little force.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Assassination Plot.

Organization of the Commission

THE CONSPIRATORS ARRAIGNED.

THEY PLEAD "NOT GUILTY."

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Commission assigned by special orders No. 216, met at ten o'clock this morning, consisting of those details: Major General David Hunter, U. S. A.; Major General L. Wallace, U. S. V.; Brevet Major General A. V. Kautz U. S. V.; Brigadier General Howe U. S. V.; Brigadier General Foster, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier James A. Ekin, U. S. V.; Brigadier General T. M. Harris, U. S. V.; Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, U. S. V.; Lieut. Colonel D. R. Cleedinnin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Brigadier General J. Holt, Judge Advocate and Recorder.

The orders convening the Court having been read in the hearing of the accused, they were asked if the had any objections to the members of the Commission, to which they severally replied, they had none. The Commission, Judge Advocate General, Assistant Judge Advocate, and reporters having been sworn, the prisoners, Daniel E. Harold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, Ed. Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Marry E. Surratt and Sam. A. Mudd, were arraigned on the charge of specifications. Each prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge and specifications.

The Commission, after deciding on the rules by which they would be governed, adjourned, to night, May 11, at ten a. m.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Opposition of the Press to the Secret Trial of the Assassins.

The Late Piracy Near Baltimore.

Demand for the Pirates in a British Port

NEW YORK, May 11.

The daily papers are agreed in opposing the trial of the assassins and conspirators before a military court martial, which convened in the *Post, Commercial, Advocate, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World,* and *Daily News,* unite in declaring that it is unknown to the Constitution, unnecessary and without justice. The *Herald* alone has not spoken upon the subject, but it does not defend the action of the War Department.

The *Herald's* Nassau correspondent writes that a vessel was chartered at Nassau and sailed from Baltimore on a legitimate cruise. She was hailed before getting out of the Patapsco River by some men who came on board, and who pretended to be Custom House officers, and as soon as they got on board they overpowered the captain and crew, put him ashore, excepting the negroes, and made sail for the coast of Africa, arriving at Salt Cay, Bahamas, on the 17th ultimo. The American Consul made a demand on the British authorities for the restoration of the vessel, but it was not acceded to. The pirates were ordered to leave with her in twenty-four hours. Lord Dufferin did so, but remained up to date, the latest time.

Gen. Rosecrans in Boston.

His Speech at Representatives Hall.

HE IS NOT GOING TO MEXICO.

His Vindication of the Soldiers.

BOSTON, May 11.

Major General Rosecrans visited Representative Hall to-day and made a speech. He said: "I see in large letters in newspapers to-day, Gen. Rosecrans is going to raise twenty-five thousand men to go to Mexico. Gen. Rosecrans is not going to do any such thing. Gen. Rosecrans admires the soldiers have fought this great battle for liberty, and has done it with more patriotic motives than ever have been seen, and who having distinguished themselves in the field, are now qualified, trained, or sound they be misled from their high and honorable course with any buccaneering scheme.

The General further said: "He had hoped to see public opinion directing our young men into the channels of peaceful industry, and proposed to set the example. I have taken occasion to make these remarks, because when in Washington, men will ring to shout something or another, men whose advancement hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition, but if you examine the names of prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison, you find they are third class fellows who are not worth a snap and that our common soldiers have nothing about them to flatter a aspiration, heave deep sighs of relief, and fix their eyes once more upon the face of their dying chief.

The wonderful vitality exhibited by the late President was one of the most interesting and remarkable circumstances connected with the case. It was the opinion of the surgeons in charge, that most patients would have died in two hours from the reception of such a wound as Mr. Lincoln rived from 7:30 P. M., until 7:22 A. M.

"The following observations of the pulse and respiration were noted: Pulse, full, slow, and labored, and are correct. The pulse is counted by Acting Assistant Surgeon Ford:

10:00—45.
10:18—42, and weaker.
10:24—42, respirations, 27 per minute, breathing quiet.
10:36—irregular, intermits occasionally.
10:30—45, respiration much more frequent and vigorous.
10:37—45, respiration again silent and more feeble.
10:40—45.
10:42—45, respiration stertorous.
10:47—45, respiration 24 stertorous.
10:50—48, weaker.
10:54—60, irregularly intermittent.
10:58—48, same character.
10:59—51.
11:02—84.
11:05—84, intermittent.
11:08—60.
11:45—80, intermittent.
11:50—84, respiration 28.
11:56—85.
12:00—90.
12:15—92.
12:30—85.
2:10—40, respiration 31.
2:30—50.
2:50—51.
2:56—48.
3:00—48, much weaker, more thready; respirations feeble.
4:18—40, respiration 27, strong and stertorous.
4:30—60, respiration 30, strong.
5:00—60, hardly perceptible (Barnes), respiration 25 stertorous.
6:25—thready, not counted; respiration 22.
6:40—pulse not counted; respiration 22.
6:50—inspiration short and feeble; expirations prolonged, and groaning; a sharp, spasmodic groan, which occurs at the end of each expiration, audible to the bystanders.
6:45—respirations gradually sinking and grunting; lower jaw relaxed; mouth open; a minute without a breath; face getting dark.
6:59—breathes again a little more at intervals; another long pause.
7:00—still breathing at long pauses.
7:29—died.

"About 1 P. M., spasmodic contractions of the muscles came on, causing pronation of the forearms; the pectoral muscles seemed to be fixed, and the thumbs were clenched in the spasm, and a sudden and forcible expiration immediately succeeded it.

"At about the same time both pupils became widely dilated, and remained so until death.

"During the night, Drs. Hall, May, Liebermann, and nearly all the leading men of the profession in the city, tendered their services.

"AUTOPSY EIGHT HOURS AFTER DEATH.

"Present—Surgeon General Barnes, Colonel Crabb, Dr. Stone, Assistant Surgeon Woodward, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon Curtis, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon Notson, U. S. A.; and Acting Assistant Surgeon Bell, U. S. A.

"The calvaria was removed, the brain exposed, and sliced down to the track of the ball, which was indicated by a line of coagulated blood, extending from the external wound in the occipital bone, obliquely across from the left to right through the brain to the anterior lobe of the cerebrum, immediately behind the right orbit. The surface of the right hemisphere was covered with coagulated blood. After removing the brain from the cranium, the ball dropped from its lodgment in the posterior lobe. A small piece of the ball evidently broke off in its passage through the skull bone, was previously taken out of the track of the ball, about four inches from the external wound. The hole made through the occipital bone was as cleanly cut as if done with a punch.

"The point of entrance was one inch to the left of the median line, and immediately behind the lateral sinus. The ball was flattened, convex on both sides, and evidently molded by the bone. It was of the ordinary conical form, and the ridged surface left by the nippers in clipping off the neck.

"The cerebral parts of *both* orbits were the seats of comminuted fracture, the fragments being forced inward, and the dura-mater covering them remaining uninjured. The double fracture was decided to have been caused by *contre coup*. The plug of bone driven in from the occipital bone, was found in the track of the ball, about three inches from the external wound, proving the correctness of the opinion advanced by the Surgeon General, and Dr. Stone as to the course, at the exploration of the wound before death.

"The ball and fragments, together with the plug of bone, were placed in possession of the surgeon in charge."

Ex-Senator Foote, the rebel, has signified his intention to spend the summer in the village of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., that being the most "sequestered" spot he can find.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Surgical Report of his Last Hours.

The Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of the 22d of April, contains a paper on the last hours of Abraham Lincoln, by C. S. Taft, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, which he says, "will doubtless prove of much interest to the profession, and may be relied on as correct in all particulars, the notes from which it was written having been submitted to comparison with others taken and corrected by the highest authority." Surgeon Taft was in the theater when the President was shot; heard the pistol; saw a wild-looking man jump from the box to the stage," and responded to the call for a surgeon. When he entered the box the President was lying upon the floor, and "the respiration was inaudible and scarcely perceptible, and he was totally insensible." His "coat and vest had already been cut off, searching for the wound.

The Daily Commercial!

FRIDAY, MAY 12 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, briefly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the paper, or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectfully, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.
E. O'NEILL. }

Greater Still!

When we announced that the aggregate subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, on Tuesday, exceeded *fifteen* million of dollars, we had no idea that we would have it to announce that the very next day the aggregate subscriptions exceeded *seventeen* millions! But such is the fact. What may follow, we will not undertake to predict. By this time all of us ought to have learned to be astonished at nothing; nevertheless we cannot help confessing that, in this matter, we have astonished ourselves. We may safely assume the astonishment abroad will not be less profound. If foreign nations have been confounded at the manifestation of spirit and development of resources by the people of this country, during the progress of the war, they will have far greater occasion to be confounded with subsequent events. It has been the universal prediction with them that both sections of the Union would come out of the war, whichever way it ended, exhausted and in a collapsed condition. That this is the fact with the South, we and they well know. But so far from it being the condition of the North, we see our people developing the possession of resources and wealth perfectly marvelous. Never before were they so rich, so buoyant, so strong. In no way could they give the proof so completely as by their subscriptions to the popular loan. In former periods, it may be said, the sentiment of patriotism moved our people to subscribe. It doubtless has been so, to a considerable extent, but the pre-ent subscriptions, marvelous as they are, indicate almost purely a grand financial fact. The country's wants are great, but the capacity of the people is fully equal to what is necessary to supply them, and vastly in excess of the wildest expectations.

No foreign prejudice is so great that it will not be conquered by the extent of these subscriptions. With our friends everywhere it will afford the evidence of our complete triumph.

Sickly Sentimentalism.

What has the late rebellion been but a vast scheme of treachery, robbery and murder? JEFFERSON DAVIS was heartily, as well as officially, its head. He did his full share in originating, maturing and conducting it. None of its shocking details appear to have shocked him. He seems to have maintained his cold, selfish insensibility, alike, amid the miseries he had brought on his own people and in view of the inhuman barbarities practiced on curs who fell into his hands.

Yet, when his name is mentioned in connection with Mr. LINCOLN'S death, there is a class of feeling sentimentalists who are ready to interpose their cob-web charity to shield him from the odium. Is it the ghost of the dead rebellion still haunting their sympathies and their speech? Theycan't think that such a man, once Secretary of War, a gentleman, accustomed to our best society, an educated man, occupying an elevated position, could be so bad, and, what is worse, so base.

Mr. DAVIS must be estimated by his works—the tree by its fruits. The rebellion was his work. It was animated by his mind and will. We do not charge him with all the individual enormities that have been committed in its progress; but he, as its chief administrator, is responsible for the tone and spirit with which its prosecution has been distinguished. And that this has been vengeful and malignant is attested by the inscriptions in all our cities, by the deliberate starvation of captives, by placing prisoners under the fire of their friends, and by other measures of diabolical wickedness that honorable warfare has universally repudiated.

But besides this general responsibility, there has been betrayed in his own speeches a measure of malignity, that justify the expectation of the same in his deeds. Treason, such as his is not likely to be delicate as to the means of securing his ends. He who would destroy a nation would not shudder at the thought of destroying its head.

"Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke-devils sworn to either's purpose."

His attitude, at this hour, is that of a man lost to all sense of honor and right. After reducing to utter wretchedness and ruin those who trusted him, he runs away in the hour of danger, instead of staying to share their misfortunes with them. And this noble minded gentleman, the pink of Southern chivalry, not satisfied

"To save himself and hang the rest,"

Stock their money and carries it off with him for his future use and pleasure.

We have no intention or wish to deepen in the least the dark shades which Mr. DAVIS'S history throws upon his character. None can deplore more than we do the depravity that his life has developed. But this makes us only the more regret the morbid sympathy which appears to have extended its contagion to the moral sensibilities of so many among us, paralyzing their sense of justice and blinding their view of a hideous crime.

The Assassination in England.

The announcement of the President's death was scarcely less startling and sorrowful to the true English heart than it was to our own. All classes of the people were agitated with the profoundest grief. The Queen, the Lords, the corporations, the working classes, in their different ways, indicated their sorrow for the event, their sympathy with our people, and their horror at the atrocious crime by which our noble President was slain. It is beyond our expectation to see how strong a hold Mr. LINCOLN had got on the administration and even the affections of the English people. The press speaks, honorably to itself and the English nation, the language of condolence and sympathy.

We are gratified to see this evidence of kindly feeling. It seems to have dispelled the clouds that had overshadowed our fellowship for a time. It seems like a reunion of half alienated children at the side of a parent's grave. We reciprocate their hope that this common and great sorrow may restore to perpetual exercise the fraternal feelings that transient collisions may have impaired.

The Trial of the Conspirators.

The conspirators are to be tried by a Military Commission. The trial, it is said, will be a secret one, and no part of the testimony will be published before it is concluded. We do not hesitate to say that, we should have been better satisfied had the trial been an open one and before a civil court. But we trust to the wisdom of those charged with the responsibilities of the grave subject. The public cannot know all the reasons in the case. For ourselves, we are persuaded that the ends of justice—which we demand shall be wrought out—will be subserved by the course the Government has adopted. Repugnant as the idea of a secret trial before a Military Commission is to our feelings, we nevertheless feel satisfied it is necessary to insure justice. We only demand that justice shall be done and the guilty punished according to their deserts.

THE REBEL TOILET.—General WASHBURNE, at Memphis, has ordered that rebel officers from LEE'S army shall "no. be permitted to wear the uniform and badge of treason," in his department. What more "arbitrary measures?" the New York *World* will be ready to exclaim. "Is the government going trample on all private rights, and regulate the very cut and color of our clothes?"

Paroled enlisted men are allowed thirty days to change their dress, a good deal of time for a very small work. We shall expect the butternuts to come forth with a most elaborate toilet, after thirty days' fixing.

FOREIGN LOAN.—The report that our government contemplates seeking a loan in foreign markets is authoritatively denied.

The United States and Mexico.

We commenced our remarks on this question yesterday, and showed that our government indicates no purpose of inaugurating any new war, but decidedly the contrary. That there is a private scheme for interference in the affairs of Mexico is evident enough. No effort is made to conceal or disguise it, except the transparent artifice of calling it an emigration. It is, however, notoriously a martial movement, under some organic form not yet exhibited. Even the name of one of our distinguished generals is mentioned as its chosen commander.

Now, without the authority of our government or in opposition to its order, private military expeditions into a neighboring State are of the most dangerous character, as tending to involve our country in foreign war, in contravention of its deliberately chosen policy, and perhaps to the great detriment of its interests. Our government, evidently, in view of this dangerous tendency, as well as from impulse of high motives of national integrity, has uniformly frowned upon all such filibustering expeditions. If our Government has occasion for interesting itself in the affairs of Mexico, it should at least be allowed to have the choice of its own time and way of doing it, and this right should not be embarrassed or forestalled by the forwardness of individual ambition, or the interest of schemes that are less than national.

The condition of Mexico, and the relations between that country and our own, are peculiar. The form of Government there has been changed from Republican to Imperial. This change has been effected with some circumstances which were calculated to arouse suspicion and anxiety in our country. Its conception in the mind of the Emperor of France, and its accomplishment by its military power, were enough to give our nation's eyes a turn in that direction, even in the busy and trying times when it occurred. The *time* chosen for the change, when the rebellion was at its highest, and its issue, to foreign eyes, uncertain, made it the more suspicious. It seemed a wanton contempt of our MONROE doctrine, and itseemed in conjunction with French sympathies with the rebellion, like a menace at the prospective stability of our own republic. Besides all this, the change of the republic to an empire was effected mainly by force, and the rest by fraud. MAXIMILIAN accepted and assumed the throne.

Our Government has not acknowledged the new order of things. No diplomatic intercourse has been established between the two countries. If from our humble position we may express an opinion, we hope our Government will not recognize the empire. Still we are not in favor of meddling in the troubles of that country at the present time and under the circumstances that exist.

The empire, or the Emperor, has a party in arms, opposed to him in Mexico. That country, of revolutions, always has its political parties in arms. Its lower rank, in civilization, exposes it to this evil. It has been thus under the republican form as well, and it may be doubted whether the present opposition is so much to the form of government as to its measures. The same opposition by the same party, seven or eight years ago, overthrew President COMONFORT that now seeks to overthrow Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The measures of the Emperor have embraced two mortal offenses: 1. The granting of liberty of conscience or toleration in matters of religion. 2. The secularization of church property, that is, the converting of the immense hoarded wealth of the church to public uses. The same was the offense of President COMONFORT, and not his alone, but that of other republican Presidents; and this furnishes the key to the revolutionism that has become chronic in that country. The condition of affairs in Mexico, in 1858, was so identical, in substance, with the present, that we give a statement written at the time:

"It seems to be pretty well understood that President Comonfort was overthrown by the clergy of Mexico. He, in common with his predecessors, had tried to govern independently of the Church. Finding that impossible, from the ambition and power and wealth of the Church, he pursued the next best course he undertook to reduce the clergy to subsistence by the secularization of their revenues. Here he was met by ecclesiastical intrigue, fomenting sedition, and hiring conspirators; and in the contest he was worsted. Priests appear to have headed his adversaries wherever they have made successful demonstrations. The first necessities of the new Government were supplied by a loan of a million of dollars from the revenues of the Church. The net consequences of the revolution to us are, a repeal in favor of life and property in Mexico; the suspension, for a time, of all negotiations and projects for an interoceanic railroad; and, finally, the establishment on our borders of anarchy, confusion, and civil war."

The Church Party is now opposed to MAXIMILIAN, as it has been to former Presidents. The interest in the case is not confined to Mexico. The POPE has taken a position of inexorable opposition to his policy. His troubles are more ecclesiastical than political. The controversy is between a ruler that has some idea of the rights of conscience and a people that have none.

This being so, we can readily see why our *Government*, always wise and right on such questions at home, does not see proper to intermeddle with them abroad. It shall find it proper to concern itself in Mexican affairs, in virtue of the MONROE doctrine or for any other cause, it will be all right. It did so eighteen years ago. But it did not then, and it will not at any time, lend its aid for the shackling of men's consciences.

We do not know that the emigration scheme just opened to the public, has any sympathy or connection with the ecclesiastical aspect of the Mexican party. It is sufficient for our loyalty and republicanism, to know that our Government has not undertaken or sanctioned it. The connection of General ROSECRANS'S name with the enterprise is not without significance, as he is understood to be an earnest member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a brother of one of its influential prelates. That the emigration scheme is aided with abundance of money, suggests inquiry, naturally, as to what source whence it comes, and the immense pecuniary interests involved in peril by the MAXIMILIAN policy, as naturally suggests an answer. I may or may not be the true one.

We conclude our remarks by a few summary sentences. If the organization of a warlike invasion of Mexico, under whatever name or pretext, be for political ends, for the honor or promulgation of Republicanism, for the indorsement of the MONROE Doctrine, it is only under Government auspices that it can be its titfatly undertaken. Under any other, it is mere filibustering. If, on the other hand, it is a mere ecclesiastico-financial project, in favor the Church party in Mexico, that is the same under the Republic or under Imperial rule, then its political and Republican pretexts are false, and it jeopardizes the peace of our own country, for the sake of a religious sect in a foreign one.

LABOR STRIKES.—We perceive that, in several quarters, mechanics and laborers are on "strikes" for higher wages. They certainly cannot have studied the future with any degree of wisdom or attention. The supply of every description of labor is rapidly increasing, while the demand is diminishing. The disbanding of the armies, the dismissal of the vast number of employees, will, it is estimated, throw into other avocations not less than one million and a half of persons. The effect will be seen in a few months hence. Those who have work, if they are wise, will keep it, if they can, and, instead of demanding higher, prepare for accepting lower wages.

The gold case, in which Gen. BUTLER is defendant, will be tried in New York, the motion to take the case to New Orleans having been denied.

Andy Johnson Says the Debt Must be Paid.

We hear that Andy Johnson, who was born poor, and raised poor, and is put of the people in his property and expectations, has given the order for Retrenchment and Economy, and declared that the nation must go right to work to pay its debts. Good!

The National debt has been ciphered up, and the sum total is a big one—but the American people is a big one too. On the 1st of July next our debt will foot up in round numbers three thousand millions. We can pay it without strain, without oppression. We can pay it, and add to our wealth. But we have got to practice economy, public and private. We have got to pratciate to apply economy and watchfulness to the Legislation of Congress, and to the administration of the Departments and Bureaus in Washington. The expenses of the Government must be shoved back rapidly and in good faith toward the old peace footing of 1860. We may never again get quite to that—but let us get as near to it as we can.

The ablest statists in the service of the Treasury Department have been directed to measure the wealth and resources of the nation, and to calculate when it will be possible for us to pay, and probable that we will pay, the Immense debt of Three Thousand Millions. They have reported that the "bottom dollar" of *it can be paid in twenty years from 1870!*

Good again! Let the watchword of all politics be—PAY OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT!

UNIONISM IN MISSISSIPPI.—Private information from Vicksburg is to the effect that Judge Burwell's appeal to the people of Mississippi, has been already sought for in every cross road of the State. The people are awakening to a sense of their duty to themselves, their State, and the American Union. Good results are looked for in a short time.

General Intelligence.

A report started by the Centreville *Citizen*, of Maryland, that the grave of Senator Hicks had been outraged, is pronounced a base falsehood by the executor of the late Senator's estate. The grave has not been molested.

The increase of cows this year over 1860, in Michigan, amounts to 29,190; sheep, 1,566,580; horses, 9,660. The increase in Michigan has made in the face of a decrease in the loyal States of cattle, 878,575; horses, 458,208; hogs, 3,989,473.

A private letter from a merchant of Montreal remarks: "No part of the United States has evinced more deep grief than the real Canadian population of Upper and Lower Canada, at the untimely and horrible death of the most exalted man, Abraham Lincoln."

"Who was the executioner of Charles the First", is a question newly revived by the discovery at the Island of Barbadoes, of the deposition of a man named Peshell or Peachel, taken down on his death-bed, to the effect that he was the visored headsman. The documents have gone to England.

The rebels imprisoned on Johnson's Island have become tired of imprisonment and lost all faith in their ability to carry on the war longer. Out of the twenty-eight hundred confined there, all but about thirty-five have already asked permission to take the amnesty oath.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at the brewery of Mr. James Quinn, Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, which resulted in the death of two employees, James Burns and Phillip McCaffrey. The men were smothered in grain, the floors on which the grain was stored having fallen from the force of the explosion.

A "Mexican Emigration Society" has gone into operation in New York, and on Tuesday the names of nearly four hundred men were taken down at its headquarters, corner of Broward and Crosby streets, as ready to enlist for an armed occupation of Sonora. It is said that similar enrollments are being made in other cities.

About six months ago George Augustus Sala published a letter in which he related a part of a conversation which had passed between Sanders and himself, and said distinctly that Sanders told him of the plotting of atrocities which would make the world shudder. The question now arises whether this referred to the crime of murder, or only to that of arson.

The statute of Senator Benton, which was ordered six years ago by the citizens of St. Louis, of Miss Harriet Hosmer, arrived in that city on the 24 inst. It is of bronze, ten feet nigh, and was cast at the royal foundry in Munich. Its weight is over 500 pounds. The letter came with it from the sculptor Gibson, who examined it in Europe and pronounced it a splendid work.

The Bostonians are already making preparations for a grand Fourth of July celebration, which is to render the eighty-eighth anniversary forever memorable as the era of the dispensation of a purified and restored nationality. Every man who has returned Massachusetts volunteers is invinded in the arrangements contemplated.

After the fight of General Wilson's forces with the rebels at Columbus, Ga., the body of C. A. L. Lamar was found. He had been shot through the head. This Lamar was the son of the notorious rebel recently arrested at Savannah and the latter out of the yacht Wanderer, which brought a cargo of slaves from Africa a few years ago.

Thomas S. Townsend, of New York, commenced at the beginning of the war to collate, arrange, classify, journalize, and index every scrap of information attainable respecting it. By laboring assiduously, sometimes as long as nine hours a day, he has completed the work down to the surrender of Lee's army, in five three massive volumes, which form by far the most comprehensive cyclopedia of the Great Rebellion in existence.

The catch of menhaden in England last season, was valued at $2,000,000. It is said that 65,000 barrels were used as a bait in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and these are put down as worth nearly half a million dollars. The oil extracted amounted to 40,000 which brought in the market about $1,200,000. Twenty-five thousand tons of fish guano was sold for agricultural purposes, and more in the aggregate of not far from half a million.

Manager Hess, of Grover's Washington Theatre, proposes that the theatrical managers throughout the United States give the entire receipts each of one night's entertainment towards the grand national monument to the memory of President Lincoln. Mr. Grover gives the entire receipts of Grover's Theatre to the fund, upon any night to be hereafter decided upon.

The following have been appointed a Board of Visitors by the Secretary of the Navy to attend the examination, in June, of the midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Newport, Rhode Island: Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut, United States navy, president; Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, United States navy; Captain A. W. Corden, United States navy; Hon. Joseph T. Mills, of Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Alfred Ely, New York; J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts.

Three more of the Ames heavy guns were tested last week, in the same manner as the first, by firing ten rounds from each gun, with a charge of twenty-five pounds of powder and a 15 pound shot. The third gun was blown apart in the first round, in precisely the same manner as the one which exploded at the trial of the first eleven guns. The breech, including the vent and the whole length of the cannon, was blown off in one solid mass, showing, as before, an imperfect weld.

The proposed bridge which is to carry the South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway across the river Severn, near to Chepstow, says the London *Times*, is to be two miles and a quarter in length, and is to have sufficient virtue of the Metropolis Act to be carried to a length to pass under when the surface of the river is at the level of mean tide, so as in no way to impede navigation. The principal opening which is to cross the low water channel is to be 800 feet span. The probable cost of this bridge is estimated at £980,000.

A new sugar-producing plant has been received at the Department of Agriculture—the Japanese sugar cane, a rival of the sorghum, which it resembles. It was sent by Thomas Hagg, Esq., from Yokahama, who says it is cultivated extensively there, especially upon the adjacent island of Kinshi. It is propagated by layers, and not by seed. There will be none for distribution this year, but it will be tested in the garden of the Department. Mr. Hagg thinks it will grow here wherever Indian corn will successfully.

The Birmingham *Post* says that at Boston, in Lincolnsh re, England, there is an old character, or custom, whereby the Mayor of the borough is at liberty, during Lent, to take a couple of eggs out of every basketful exposed for sale in the market, for many years the mayors have availed themselves of this privilege, and it was thought to have become obsolete. But the present incumbent, however, has insisted on having it, to the great indignation of the people, who propose to disregard the old adage and put all their eggs in one basket.

A boy named William Langdon was run over in New Albany, by a car on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and had his legs cut off. The father sued the Railroad Company to recover damages—the company, we believe, defending on the ground that the boy was, by such conduct, disobeying the well known orders of the officers of the road, in such a position as to be injured. The case was given to the jury on Saturday, and on Monday morning they returned a verdict awarding ten thousand dollars damages to the plaintiff.

A stranger presented himself at the Russian embassy on the evening of the 24th, demanding to speak with the Secretary of Legation. Almost immediately after his entrance a noise was heard, and the Secretary was found covered with blood, having received five stabs from a dagger. The murderer fled, but was stopped, having only commenced his operations before he was arrested. The Paris evening papers of the 25th stat that the name of the person who so assaulted the Secretary was Baloh, the Secretary, is Nikitenko, and that he was formerly a Sub-Lieutenant in the Russian army. M. Baloh, it is added, is not dead, and Dr. Nelaton flatters himself to be able to save his life.

Nicholas Alexanderowitch, oldest son of the Czar, and heir to the Russian throne, whose death at Nice was announced a few days since, was twenty years old, and held a high honorary position in the Russian army, but had never taken part in military exercises. He was a remarkably fine looking young man, with decided Semitic features. He was christened to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. His health had long been poor, and he had gone to Nice for the benefit of the climate. The Grand Duke Vladimir, second son of the Czar, is now heir to the throne. He is eighteen years old.

On September 22, 1861, Thomas Martin, of Greenup county, Kentucky, was tried by court martial at Cincinnati, as a guerrilla, and sentenced to be shot, the execution to take place May 5, 1862, between the hours of twelve M. and two P. M. On the day appointed troops moved to a high hill north of the city, and near Mr. Pendleton's residence, and formed in a hollow square. The prisoner was approaching the place of execution, with his coffin in a hearse beside him, when a telegram was received from President Johnson suspending the execution until further orders. Five minutes longer and young Martin would have been a corpse.

GRANT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.—It would be safe to say that two hundred thousand men and two thousand guns have been captured by General Grant, and as the immediate result of his victories. His grand total of captures are at least twice as great as the forces under his command at any one time. When we add to these figures the rebel killed and wounded at Donelson, at the battles before Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, and at the Wilderness, the last of which is estimated to have swept off 30,000 men, and it will appear that Gen. Grant has put *hors du combat* not less than three hundred and fifty thousand rebels in captured, killed, wounded and dispersed. True, some of these successes were obtained by desperate fighting and severe losses, but impartial history will declare that we could not have had Vicksburg without Shiloh, nor Richmond without the terrific battles of Spottsylvania. In the light of the whole record, how complete, how compact, how conclusive is the demonstration of the people, who propose to disregard the old adage and put all their eggs in one basket.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A Side View of Solemn Th...

NEW YORK, May 6, 1865.

At last our good, noble President is buried, and his poor weary bones are at rest. The long agony is at an end, and the New York press can no more parody the national griefs in columns of verbose reiterations of facts solemn at the moment of occurrence, but uninteresting to the reader when repeated daily over a distance of eighteen hundred miles, and described in the barren language peculiar to reporters. The nation has been inflicted as well as afflicted, and could Abraham Lincoln's humble soul have delivered us from these words, words, words, he would have gladly done so. So much good taste has been shown in these descriptions. Many of them are really models of Peckensniffian sentiment. "Mr. Lincoln approaches his home," was a favorite heading, and the thirty-six young ladies in white dresses and black sashes, who waved miniature flags as the funeral train passed by, were invariably admired at every station for their touching beauty. "Here all eyes turned to gaze upon a scene of unspeakable loveliness was a'so a pet phrase for what at any other time would have amounted to just this: "the passengers looked out of the windows and saw a tolerably pretty landscape." It is sad that Abraham Lincoln is a pity that the newspapers felt it a duty to record the minutiæ of a funeral so grand in idea. Eye-witnesses are demoralized by too close inspection. Miserable details spoil the poet's dream and mar the historian's coloring. When this fearful assassination becomes as much an affair of the past as is the murder of Julius Cæsar, some Gerome may make it pictorially great. Now for eyes and ears there shou d be a golden silence. On Friday, knowing that it was their last opportunity, the papers were yet more preposterous in their reference to "The Burial." "President Lincoln again at his Western home" was the highly familiar way of announcing the arrival of the remains at Springfield. More extraordinary still was this specimen of fine writing: "The mortal; four years absent, returns immortal." What its particular significance is we are unable to say. Probably the writer has discovered some new process of nature, by which mortality and immortality are rendered one and indivisible. Peopleseem to be growing quite wild in the use of language. One reporter tells us that "with the dawn of peace our "time honored park puts on the vernal hue of spring." Another, in referring to a performance at the Academy of Music, assures the public that "in all healthy respects the opera was finely rendered." A distinguished gentleman while on the rampage which universally prevailed after the fall of Richmond, and while addressing an enthusiastic meeting, made the remarkable statement that "there had been no such glorious times since the Crucifixion." Comment is unnecessary. We Americans talk too much our ideas would be vastly better if they were shorn of less. The long words cannot bear dilution. Plymouth Church was boiling over with humanity the Sunday after Beecher returned from Charleston, and the edifice was filled with faces belonging to bodies that hung outside in some unique manner. Every rafter was occupied. Even the pulpit stairs were crowded. Nothing would do but Beecher could not rise. He said so. When people feel the most they say the least, and when such times wants to listen to the oratory of those that do not feel? Clergymen have for the last few weeks been objects of pity, from the fact that they have been expected to be more than mortal. A few fitting words are not enough—they must be preached. Not one, but two, three and four, and now that Andrew Johnson has appointed another fast day, Sunday is left free to say what has been written about Mr. Lincoln to be collected, it would tower as high as Bunker Hill, and what a mass of eulogy! Yet no doubt not some enterprising compiler will make this collection and publish its "beauties." The 19th century is no respecter of persons. Murders are fair food for trade to feed upon, and presidents are not assassinated every day. As the funeral cortege passed up Fifth avenue, peddlers were offering out "Photographs of Abe Lincoln only ten cents!"

The Democratic Party.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, in view of the ensuing Democratic Convention—State and County—makes the following recommendations as to the future policy of the party:

The triumph of the Government over rebellion against the laws, and the successful restoration of the States as they were before the revolt began; the certain destruction of slavery throughout every Southern State, and the late atrocious assassination of the head of the nation, have so changed public matters from what they were, that new combinations are necessary to enable the Democratic party to "pursue the course which reason and patriotism demand. We, therefore, hope that the approaching Convention will rise to the magnitude of the occasion, and send forth an expression of sentiment worthy of the ancient fame of our old historic party and the present crisis.

We have at the head of the Government Andrew Johnson, an old Democrat of the Jackson school, who has all of his long and active political career been the determined foe of monopoly and special privileges in every form. He was nominated by the Baltimore Convention because he was an old Democrat, in order to secure the support of Generals Dix, Sickles, Meagher and thousands of other Democrats, both in an out of the army. He was not nominated to insure the re-election of President Lincoln; but he abandoned no political conviction previously entertained. Our duty, therefore, both as citizens and partizans, desiring to do our duty, is to extend to the President our hearty support, and to continue doing so until he shows a disposition to abandon the principles on which he has been a determined champion for more than a quarter of a century. Let the Democrats of Allegheny county take the lead in the expression of a determination to support the Administration of President Johnson in this important crisis of our national history, and he will not be unworthy of its ancient renown. Under Mr. Jefferson the founder of our party, this country started on a career of greatness in 1801; under Andrew Jackson it was restored to peace in 1815; and now that a bleeding Union is to be restored and strengthened, let us render all the aid in our power to Andrew Johnson, the unpolished but able follower of the departed "sage of the Hermitage."

Washington Topics and Gossip.

If the Mexican "emigration" project gains much further headway, the Government will interfere and put it down, threatening penalties to those who refuse to obey its dictates. What the Emperor Napoleon has done thus far in Mexico has been done without any opposition from this Government—without a word of rebuke, but rather with a spirit of acquiescence on our part—and though such would probably not have been the case had not our civil war been in progress, the President will nevertheless act in a perfectly firm and straightforward manner now that our hands are free, and meet him, if at all, with the honorable weapons of diplomacy. Should he not, however, whether any immediate attention will be given to the subject, outside of forbidding citizens from taking part in it in this country. This, it is felt, must be done to prevent even the possibility of unpleasant relations with France, while we endeavor to maintain our neutral position. Such a position Mr. Seward declared to be our proper course when the rebellion was at its height, and likely it will be departed from even in the winking at of expeditions which might or might not be instituted into armies on their arrival upon Mexican soil.

Unfortunately for us, the Empire of Maximilian is hair-loom of our war. It is established with a sway over the most important part of the country, and for aught we can see the people acknowledge its power. Mr. Seward has declared that the people were the right of forcible change of government upon their own account, but that the majority desire any change in the Government that is now installed over them.

Letters from Europe bring advice that many of the refugee southerners, including foreigners who have made the South their home for business purposes, are preparing to return to their old haunts, as it was agreed on all sides that the war was over, and that friendly feelings and commerce would soon revive.

Personal.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce will be married next month to a second wife, the youthful daughter of a Massachusetts colonel.

Barnum was thrown from a buggy on Saturday last. Fortunately he was more frightened than hurt. The buggy will doubtless be put upon exhibition in a few days.

It is semi-officially announced that during the Queen Victoria's visit to Germany this year, the Princess Helena, her third daughter, will be formally contracted in marriage with the Prince Royal of Hanover.

There is on duty at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, a veteran soldier, Sergeant Joseph Cameron, who has been in the service since 1806, two years longer than General Scott. He has been on duty at Fort Washington constantly during the last thirty-six years. Sergeant Cameron was born on the 9th of April, 1790.

The Marchioness de Lavallette is a Connecticut lady, and keeps her husband straight on the American question. She is a strong Union woman, and takes a deep interest in the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The entry of the Marquis into the Cabinet of the Emperor Napoleon, may, therefore, be regarded as an acquisition to the Union cause.

Governor Curtin, on his return from Washington City, visited the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore, on Tuesday night, in company with some friends, and occupied one of the private boxes. The audience, upon being made acquainted with the presence of the Governor, rose *en masse*, and greeted him with three hearty cheers, after which the orchestra performed, in an excellent manner, "The Star Spangled Banner." The compliment from the orchestra and audience were duly acknowledged by Governor Curtin.

The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of May 31, announces the arrival there among other paroled prisoners, of Lieut. Col. Clarence D. Prentice, of Louisville the "erring boy" of the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, of the latter city, who was captured during General Stoneman's raid in North Carolina.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.—The Mexican General Ortega, now in New York, denies the report that Juarez has issued letters of marque against French commerce. He says the Constitutional President of Mexico had that proposition under consideration; but not wishing to do anything that might compromise the relations of the United States with France, it was deemed wise to defer carrying it into effect. This is reliable.

The ...

We condense the following facts from the Chattanooga *Rebel* to the London *Times*. That sheet has said, the South by every possible means must denounce the murder of the President, or lose every spark of foreign sympathy for their cause. It will perceive how the South does this:

If the news we published yesterday from Senatobia is true, William H. Seward, the cold-blooded and heartless political miscreant who guided the infernal policy which plunged us into this bloody and desolating war, has been arrested by an angry God in the midst of his iniquities, and has paid the penalty of his crimes at the hands of an unknown assassin. His ambitious plans have been brought to a bloody, we do not say fitting, conclusion. If it was right for Brutus to slay the despotic Cæsar, who shall say that the man who slit the throat of this arch-plotter against the lives and liberties of this people is not worthy of the laural wreath?

And Abe Lincoln, too, the political mountebank and professional joker, whom nature intended for the ring of a circus, but whom a strange streak of popular delusion elevated to the Presidency—he also has fallen. His career was as short as it was bloody and infamous. He has gone to answer before the bar of God for the innocent blood he has permitted to be shed and his efforts to enslave a free and heroic people.

The same paper, bearing date of the 24th ult., continues:

The people of the North are now reaping the natural and inevitable harvest of crime growing out of the demoralization incident to a state of war. The last dispatches exhibit a most shocking and horrible state of society. The President and his prime ministers killed by assassins, and the new President and Secretary of War murdered by a mob, which has obtained and holds possession of the capital of the nation. Other cities sacked and a great popular revolution against the rulers impending. While their armies are devastating our lands, their own down trodden populace, brutalized by tyranny and driven to despair by want, bursts the bonds of law, and a reign of terror and ruin is established.

That nation which prided itself upon its strength and prosperity, finds three different presidents occupying the throne, and that within the space of a single month, two of whom were murdered; discord and anarchy ruling the land, and calling the hour. Perhaps they may yet find it necessary to recall the armies they have sent to these States to ruin us to restore order and law among themselves. God grant it.

TAKE MY HAND, PAPA.—In the dead of the night I am frequently awakened by a little hand stealing out from under the crib by my side, with the pleading cry, "Please take my hand, papa."

Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and soothed by the consciousness of his father's presence, he falls into sleep again.

We commend this lesson of simple, filial faith and trust to the anxious, sorrowing ones that are found in every household. Stretch forth your hand, stricken mourner, although you may be in the deepest darkness of gloom, and it will be grasped, and your way cloud your pathway, and that very act will reveal the presence of a loving, compassionate Father, and give you the peace that passeth all understanding.

The darkness may not pass away at once—night may enfold you in its cold embrace, but its terror will be dissipated, its gloom and sadness be swept away, and, in the grasp of the Father's hand, sweet peace will be given, and you will rest securely, knowing that the morning cometh.—*Congregationalist.*

A GIPSEY QUEEN.—She was a tall, graceful creature, with the step and bearing of a Queen; and her features, strikingly handsome, were stamped with an expression of native dignity that might well have become a Cleopatra. Her picturesque dress—the antique pattern of which carried the imagination back to the palmy days of an ancient Egypt—was arranged with considerable care, so as to display her graceful shape to the best advantage. Her well rounded arms, naked from the shoulder, were ornamented, both above and below the elbow, with armlets of a strange antique pattern, which, for all we know to the contrary, may have been coeval with the pyramid-builders, perhaps, handed down from mother to daughter since the days of Cheops. Her glossy black hair, twisted with classical taste, was also decked with a profusion of gold ornaments; and her flowing robe, of a rich brown color, was edged down the front and round the bottom with a broad crimson border covered with strange hieroglyphic figures, embroidered in black. A handsome girdle, also covered with hieroglyphics, confined her waist, and her feet were shod with sandals, richly ornamented with silver studs. As she sailed past at the rendition will rise to the magnificent occasion, with a graceful inclination of the body, I thought I had never beheld a more noble looking creature.—*Indian Journal.*

RACING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A Cairo dispatch of the 7th says: The steamers City of Cairo and Mollie Able came up together on a race last night, attracting to the landing a large number of people to witness the exciting scene. Both steamers made excellent time, and continued to race to Saint Louis. The Memphis and Saint Louis packet Jacob Strader's later dates from New Orleans, and pushed on with a view of overtaking the aforesaid steamers before reaching Saint Louis. The excitement is at a high pitch as to the result, and sporting men are improving the opportunity so favorably presented to exchange a few greenbacks. The Magenta left your correspondent her manifest, but no papers. She had among her cargo 300 boxes of oranges and lemons, 53 boxes and 49 hhds sugar, and 63 half kegs of wine.

NAVAL.—A report has just been submitted to the Secretary by Chief Engineer King, who was detailed by the department to report the condition and progress of construction of all the steam machinery, iron vessels and iron sheds building from Maine to Missouri. The most important of the contracts yet to be completed are the immense screw engines 100 inches diameter of cylinders for the double ironclad building in the navy yards, and the engines of sixty inches diameter of cylinders for the twenty screw sloops building in the yards. Besides the above there are three contract frigates, six side wheel double-enders, nine screw tugs, four double turreted wooden iron clads and twenty-four monitors. None yet to be completed. No contracts are to be given out. All future vessels built are to be for the ocean, and will be constructed in the navy yards, and not by contract.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO PEACE.—The following are the conditions on which the South can have peace: The rebel leaders should be punished. So much for general justice. Slavery should be utterly destroyed; and all who will not swear fidelity to the national government should be disfranchised, and be debarred from all eligibility to office. So much for security to the government. The freedmen should be secured from all further oppression, and to this end should be especially guaranteed public schools. So much for justice to the race which has served us. These three ends provided for, the restoration of the South to its position will follow with every other act of repudiation cannot be too quick or too complete. Every loyal man will hail the day when it is accomplished.

REMARKABLE SELF-COMMAND.—The Richmond correspondent of an English journal, alluding to the gravity and singular decorum with which the necessity of evacuating Richmond was received in the church where Davis was sitting, says the excellent clergyman was so little affected that he "could commit to memory the usual collection." This is remarkable, but Davis' conduct was no less self-sustaining. He did not omit to take with him the unusual collection of coin which he had made of the Richmond banks, and which he is now hurrying across the country in wagons.

MARRIED:

NOBLE—BAILEY—Tuesday evening, May 9th, at Union Baptist Church by Rev. S. Washington, Mr. G. G. NOBLE, of Edgeworth, to Miss ALLIES. BAILEY, of Pittsburgh.

WINE. WINE.
WINE. WINE.
WINE. WINE.
WINE.

SPEER'S SANBURG WINE.

Excellent wine for females. Every family at this season should use the Samburg wine, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly recommend by eminent physicians, used in Europe and American hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

Speer's wine possesses medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons.

Sold by N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. my4

SECURITY. SECURITY.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

For additional local see first page.

The Conspiracies to Resist the Draft

A New Treasonable Organization.

The "Democratic Castle."

True Bills Found Against Alleged Conspirators.

An Editor Indicted for Treasonable Practices.

A few days since a history of the conspiracy in Clearfield county to resist the enrollment laws was published in the COMMERCIAL, and yesterday the fact of true bills having been found by the grand jury of the United States District Court against the alleged conspirators was announced. In the United States District Court yesterday morning, Hon. S. A. Purviance made a motion for the continuance of the cases for trial at the next term of court, on account of the difficulty in procuring the attendance of the witnesses for the defence. Judge McCandless remarked that the cases would be taken up for trial on Wednesday of next week, and if at that time it was shown that after due diligence, the witnesses were not in attendance, a motion for a continuance would be entertained.

In order that the public may know how these alleged conspirators stand indicted, we give the indictments found against the Cambria county defendants, and against Mock, the editor of the Bellefonte, Centre county, *Watchman*:

"WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

"The Grand Inquest of the United States of America, now inquiring in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, upon their oaths and solemn affirmations respectively do present that John J. Krise, George McGuff, Joseph Cooper, Henry Cooper, Bernard McPeeny, Luke Myers, Silas McGuff, Augustus Sutton, Matthew Hubbard, John Hubbard, all late of said district yeomen, with divers other persons to the said Grand Inquest unknown, on the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the county of Cambria, in the Western District of Pennsylvania, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did unlawfully combine and conspire together with intent by force to prevent, hinder and delay the execution of a law of the said United States, to wit, a law of the said United States entitled "an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the supplements thereto, contrary to the form of the act of Congress in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

"And the Inquest aforesaid upon their oath and affirmations aforesaid do further present John J. Krise and others, "going persons of wicked and unlawful disposition, and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States to disturb and the same to prevent, hinder and delay the execution of the laws thereof within the same, to wit: a law of the said United States entitled "an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the several supplements thereto, passed and enacted and approved, in pursuance of such then wicked and unlawful design and conspiracy, on the 25th day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and on divers other days between that day and the day of the taking of this inquisition, at the county of Cambria, at the District aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with the unlawful intent aforesaid, did secretly assemble, unite, conspire, consult and confederate together, and then and there treated as and about carrying into effect by force of arms the said wicked and unlawful designs an conspiracy, an i then and there with like unlawful intent, and form and organize an unlawful secret association with signs, pledges, pass-words, grips and signals, known as and called the "Democratic Castle," for the purpose, and with the intent of opposing by force the authority of the government of the United States, and to prevent, hinder and delay by force of arms the execution of the laws of the said United States, to wit: a law of the United States, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and the several supplements thereto, to wit: at the district aforesaid, contrary to the form of the act of Congress in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the said United States."

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America, now inquiring in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, upon their oath and solemn affirmations, respectfully do present, that heretofore, to wit: on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1861, an enrollment of the national forces, under and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, A. D., 1863, and the supplement thereto, has been made in the Eighteenth Enrollment District of the State aforesaid, and the President of the United States has assigned to said Eighteenth Enrollment District aforesaid the number of men to be furnished by said District, and thereupon the Enrolling Board in and for said District, duly appointed, was, on the day and year aforesaid, under the direction of the President of the United States, engaged in making a draft for the required number of men, and one hundred per centum in addition, as required by the act of Congress aforesaid, and the Inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do say that one Peter Gray Meeks, late of the District aforesaid, editor, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the District aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, in a certain public newspaper, called the *Democratic Watchman*, unlawfully did cause the drafted men of said Eighteenth Enrollment District, to resist said draft, and unlawfully counseling the drafted men thereof not to appear at the appointed place of rendezvous, and did wilfully dissuade the drafted men of said Eighteenth Enrollment District, from the performance of the military duty required of them by law, contrary to the form of the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of said United States.

And the inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and solemn affirmations aforesaid, do further present that heretofore, to wit: On the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1861, the President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in him vested by the laws of the United States, had ordered a draft to be made for five hundred thousand men for the military service of the United States, from those liable to do military duty, and enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress of the United States, approved the 3d day of March, A. D. 1863, and entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," and the supplement thereto, and the inquest aforesaid upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid do further present that one Peter Gray Meeks, late of said District, Editor on the twenty-second day of July, A. D., 1861, and on divers other days and times between that day and the taking of this Inquisition, at the District aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, contriving and intending to excite those drafted into the military service, pursuant to the authority and laws aforesaid, to resist said draft, and to incite and procure such drafted men to assault and obstruct the officers of the United States, acting under the authority of the President thereof, in the performance of their services in relation thereto, in a certain public newspaper printed and published in Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, in the District aforesaid, called the *Democratic Watchman*, with force and arms, unlawfully and counsel those drafted into the service of the United States, pursuant to the authority and laws aforesaid, to resist said draft, and did advise and obstruct the officers of the United States engaged in making said draft, and did publicly, wilfully and unlawfully, by public and advised discourse in said public newspaper, dissuade those drafted into the military service of the United States from performing the military duty required of them by law, contrary to the form of the act of Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. my2 tue-d&w

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. ap28-dawtd

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON.

ap24-tc

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

This HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade, that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATHEWS, General Agent.

19 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles from 50 cents. dec6-y

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

n fill stock at R. B. PALMER'S,

ap4 Wood street

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

A. C. SCOTT, General Agent,

Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny City

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AMUSEMENTS.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

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The great national drama of the 19th century, which has been in preparation for many weeks, and the talents of experienced artists in every department, in costume, scenery and mechanical appliances have been brought into requisition to render this renowned production the triumph of mechanical art.

THIS EVENING, G. L. Aiken's renowned dramatization of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, entitled

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With an unprecedented cast.

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THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Were he alive again must revere the patriotic heroes who have

Fought and died for our Glorious Union.

Therefore all flock to see the last theme of the people, Fitz Simmon's Union War Drama,

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First appearance of the great comic singer,

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Will now be exhibited in this city as exhibited in London for seven months to crowded nights to more than half a million People, and as exhibited before Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the entire Court, at Buckingham Palace, upon which occasion Her Majesty was pleased to bestow upon the proprietor a splendid mark of her royal approbation by presenting him with a magnificent Diamond Ring.

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Proprietor and Manager.

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will exhibit at

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Doors open at 1½ and 7½ P. M.

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my8-tf

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160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I visit by the rear the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ly23-1y

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1865, the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the act of Congress declaring the railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of said bridge, and for this purpose it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designed as a channel way.

Attention of persons engaged in navigation is called to the provision of the second section of act of Congress: "The officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating said river are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the *elevation, construction* and use of said bridge.

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 66 feet above low water, and there is a water-way of 200 feet between the piers.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected without a draw, and all the regulations of the act of Congress have been complied with by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

THE HOLLIDAY'S COVE RAILROAD CO.

By THOS. L. JEWETT, President.

May 8, 1865. myv-2w

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HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP OR DOGS.

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And member of the Veterinary College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, skillfully treats all diseases in the above animals. Operations of all kinds anatomically performed. Office and stables, 85 Smithfield street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street.

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Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. ap20-1y

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In endless variety at No. 169 Market street, near Fifth street. [ap22] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

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WANTED—BOARD WANTED.—INGLE room, gas and grate for a gentleman; location within ten minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address "B. F." office of the Commercial, stating terms.

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Which will be found very attractive, and embrace the latest styles in

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my2-1y Agent for the above-18 Third st

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 31st, 1855, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Town hips and Precincts of said county, at the places of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., to wit:

First Ward Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny East Birmingham, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs; 2d Izabeth Neville, South Fayette, Snowden Penn, Marshall, Ross and Pawn Townships.

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburg; Second Ward, Allegheny South Pittsburgh; West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Cresent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, M'Candless, Pine and Harrison Township.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d,

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Fins and Reserve Townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sandcokey and Temperanceville Boroughs; Findley Union, Versailles, Mollin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and M'Keesport Boroughs; North Fayette, Chartiers, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Upper St. Peebles, M'Clure, Scaler and Indiana Townships,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes.

ap24

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We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

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At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

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Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order.

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mhl1

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31 Fifth street.

DWELLING FOR SALE.—A comfortable three story BRICK HOUSE on Second street, near Ferry. Inquire at No. 105 Liberty street. Renters need not call. mh18-tf

TO LET—Twenty acres of land, with a good dwelling house, fruit trees and shrubbery, two hundred rods from East Liberty Station. Inquire of C. B. SEELY,

mh29 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 7 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. Seven 1 thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
se10

Finance and Trade.

THURSDAY, May 11—P. M.

—The Philadelphia oil stock market is very sick. Good stocks are selling very low and for the doubtful ones no bids whatever are made. In New York, on the contrary, although prices are still low, there is an improvement upon the prices of a week or so ago, and an active demand and large sales. The market there is not burdened with such a mass of doubtful and worthless stocks as is the case in Philadelphia, and there have been so many successful companies, and comparatively few bogus ones, that a much better feeling prevails. We think, too, that we can notice a disposition on the part of officers and directors of New York companies to give information in regard to their condition whenever required, and in fact, by frequent voluntary publications, in which respect they compare favorably with our Pennsylvania organizations. Our operators are gradually turning their attention to New York stocks, many of which are located on territory, contiguous to that of our local companies.

—The attendance at the Peoples' Exchange was small, but there was a decided disposition to operate. The following sales occurred:

100	McAboy		98
200	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run		70
200	do	do	70
100	do	do	1 50
100	Whitely		1 50
50	do		1 50
600	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh		1 05
500	do	do	1 05
500	do	do	1 05
300	do	do	1 06
100	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	1 05
100	do	do	1 06
100	do	do	1 05
200	do	do	1 07
50	do	do	1 00
150	McAboy		1 00

The bids and offerings were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme		25 00
Allegheny River		2 00
Allegheny Valley		3 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh		9 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	1 00	1 40
Banner		2 00
Bergen		1 00
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum		1 75
Central Basin		1 00
Cherry Run Central	1 50	1 75
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	85	90
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	66	75
Duck Creek	7 00	
Duck Creek Valley		1 00
Eldorado		1 00
Federal		1 10
Fleming & Blood		2 00
Fuller Reserve		50
Hemlock	85	1 10
Iron City		75
Merchants		1 00
Montezuma Pioneer		1 00
Ohio Valley		1 40
Oil Basin, of Phila		7 50
Pittsburgh & N. Y.	70	1 00
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 25	1 65
Revenue		1 10
Ritchie		50
Rose	71	95
Rynd Farm	2 75	3 25
Shirk Farm	10	20
Stella		60
Tack Petroleum, of New York	2 20	2 50
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	70	1 00
Western Pennsylvania	1 00	1 70

—The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company, on Wednesday, declared a dividend, the eighteenth, of two per cent., on the capital stock, payable on Tuesday the 16th instant.

—The Board of Directors of the Nrtional Bank of Beaver county have declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. They have also added some three per cent. to their contingent fund, making an actual semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. This Bank during the last four weeks has sold almost $50,000 of the 7-30 loan.

New York Grocery Market.

May 10.

Coffee—The market for Brazil continues very firm at the full currency of last week. The good and better qualities are still in moderate supply, and for these the demand is good to command at our quotations. The sales are 1510 bags Rio per Union, 559 per Lady Douglas, and 1000 per Continental, on terms not yet published, besides which, we notice 944 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 13 cents; 60 Maracaibo, 17½, both gold, in bond; 250 mats Java, 24, gold, duty paid; 100 bags Jamaica and 800 do Manilla, on terms not made public. The stock of Rio in New York yesterday, as made up by Wm. Scott & Sons, was 19,122 bags.

Exports from January 1st, to April 30th—

1865	pkgs	18,588
1864	pkgs	1,221

Molasses—There has continued a fair demand for home use since our last, but the market has not been so active, or prices so firm, with the fall in gold, as on Friday last; the variations, however, are unimportant, the market closing firm. The sales are 412 hhds Porto Rico at 73@75c; 836 hhds, 63 tes and 275 bbls Cuba Muscovado, 47@50c for hhds and tes and 60@75c for bbls; 150 hhds do, 47½c, gold, in bond; 96 hhds and 7 tes Clayed Cuba, 45c; 18 casks English Island, 80c, 4 mos; and 400 hhds Cuba Muscovado, to arrive, for refining, on terms not made public.

Sugar—With the decline in gold since our last, prices of raw sugar fell off ½@¼ of a cent per pound on Monday, and yesterday the market broke down, a cargo of 658 hhds and 75 tes of fair refining Cuba having been disposed of at 10½c, making the whole reduction from Friday last ⅜ of a cent. The business has been quite moderate, partly on account of unfavorable weather, and the market closed a little irregular, but pretty steady at the reduction noticed above. We now quote fair refining Cuba at 10¾@10¾c; good do 10⅝@10⅝c; fair to good grocery, 11@11¼; prime to choice do, 12½@13¼; molasses sugar, in bxs, 9½@11, and the same in hhds, 9@10. 4 mos. Refined is also a little irregular, in sympathy with raw, though hard, being scarce and sold ahead, is relatively higher than raw—hard, 19c; soft white, 17@17½c; and yellow, 14½@16½c, cash. Messrs. Stuart have withdrawn their quotations for the present. The sales of raw are 1,759 hhds Cuba at 10⅝@13½c; 340 clarified do, part 13½c; 100 Porto Rico, 10c, in gold, and 11½@13c, in currency; 1,000 bags brown Pernambuco, 11c, and 25 boxes Havana, 16¼c, 4 mos. The stock yesterday was as made up, 42,690 hhds, 20,000 boxes, 72,00 bags Sugar, and 1,550 hhds Melado.

Tea—There is a steady fair demand for consumption, and though not active, the market is pretty firm at previous prices. The sales include 2,750 half chests, uncolored Japan, mostly per Velocidade, 2,100 Oolong, and 4,000 Green.—*Commercial List.*

New York Petroleum Market.

May 01.

Petroleum—The market for all kinds ruled dull since our last, though there has been a slightly increased business for future delivery. Prices have not varied, both Crude and Refined being rather steady at former quotations, though the demand for Free has been very light, and the few sales made mostly of low quality. The business in cails has been quite large. The sales are 5,300 bbls Crude, on the spot and a few days ahead, at 37@38c for 40@45° gravity, and 38@39 for 40@45°. 1,000 do for all the month, 38@37c; 500 do 15th May to 15th June, 38c, B O; 2,000 do for June 37@38c, B O; 1,000 do for July, 37c, S O; 2 370 Refinded in bond, 53@55, 800 do 15th May to 15th June, 55c S O, 1,000 do for June, 55c, S O, 4,500 do for July, 56, B O; and 600 Free, 73@74c for light straw to white, and 70@74½ for cloudy and light straw. Naptha is scarce and wanted for export, and very firmly held—the sales are 50 bbls 60@68 gravity, at 47c; 150 do 68 gravity, 25 in bond; and 140 do in Philadelphia, 66 gravity, 22½ in bond.

Received at New York since 1st January—

1865	bbls	184,096
	bbls	147,283

Exported same time—

	1865.	
From New York	galls	4,704,253
Other ports	938,891	2,310,894
Total	galls	7,015,117
Same time 1864	galls	14,086,302

—*Commercial List.*

New York Iron Market.

May 10.

Iron—There has been nothing done in Scotch Pig since our last worthy of mention. There is no particular change in prices, which, on the whole, may be said to be pretty well supported. American is equally quiet, and we only notice 100 tons No. 1 at $40. English Rails are held at $58@60, gold; 3,000 tons American brought $60, equal to delivered here. Bar continues very quiet, and prices still tend downward. We have again reduced our store rates fully $5 a ton, bringing English Refined Bar to $120@130; Common do, $110@120; Scroll, $160@200; Band, $155; Horse Shoe, $165@180; Rods (⅝@⅜ 16 in.) $125@200; Hoop, $160@240; Nail Rods, 10¼@11¢; Swede Bar, $180@190; American Common Bar, $110@120, and Refined $120@130, less 5 ₩ cent. cash. From manufacturers' hands, American Refined Bar may be quoted dull at $100, cash.

Nails—Cut are selling at 6¼@6¾c (a shade lower); Clinch, 7¾c; Forged Horse, 30 for 8d; Copper, 55; Yellow Metal, 40; and Zinc 20, net cash.

Steel—Prices of English are about 1c ₩ ℔ lower. American is nominally unchanged, but there is very little doing.—*Commercial List.*

Tallow in New York.

Tallow is steady, with sales of 320,000 pounds at 10¾@11¾c.

Exports from Jan. 1st, to April 30th.

1865	100 ℔.	73,487
1864	100 ℔.	126,140

Philadelphia Iron Market.

May 10.

There is little or no demand for Pig Metal, and the sales are confined to a few small lots taken for immediate use, mostly at $46@51 for Foundry. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig to establish a quotation. For Manufactured Iron the demand continues limited, but with some little inquiry for American Bars and Rails, which are offered at $95 for the former, and $90 for the lattter, of the best quality.

Coal at Cincinnati.

A steady market at 14@15c afloat for Ohio river, and 18c for Youghiogheny afloat. To the retail way the former sells at 18@20c, and the latter at 22@23c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, May 12, 1865.

Business was pretty much neglected. The heavy and continued rains put a stop to trade generally, hence we have but few sales to record. The roads are in a sad condition, in some places being almost impassible, hence the receipts of produce were restricted. Both rivers were rising rapidly, with every prospect of another flood. On the landing, on the Monongahela, business was active, considering the weather; and a fair amount of shipments were made. The Hard Times left for St. Louis with her guards in the water, and a good share of passengers. The new packet Amelia Poe left for Cincinnati late in the evening. She had all the passengers she could accommodate. The Bayard came in on time and left at noon with a good trip. The Golden Era came in ahead of time with a large trip, as usual. She will return to Portsmouth at 12 m. on Saturday. The Alex Speer came in from Zanesville with about all the freight she could manage, and a cabin full of passengers; she will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. The Centralia came in from Saint Louis after an absence of many months spent principally in the employ of the Government. The boats loading are the Silver Cloud No. 2, for Saint Louis; she will have dispatch. The Highlander is the next boat for Cincinnati; she will leave on Saturday. She will be followed by the Camella, Captain Dean. The Pilgrim did not get off for Nashville last evening; she will take her departure this day. The Armenia is waiting her turn; she will load for Saint Louis after the Silver Cloud. The Armadillo is in port; she will load for St. Louis in turn. A number of boats are due; they may be expected at any hour. Below will be found the sales which came under our notice:

HAY—The unfavorable state of the weather together with the bad condition of the roads prevented wagon receipts, and but one load was offered, the price of which would be no criterion, and we therefore omit figures. Baled Hay was in fair supply at former prices.

FLOUR—The demand being limited, sales were of a similar description. The market contains a fair ample supply. The demand was entirely local, so far as prices were concerned. We have no change to notice. The only sales were to meet the wants of the home market. The principal receipts by the river goes East by rail. Sales were made from store by the drayload as: Extra Family, $8 25, $8 50@9 00, the latter for favorite brands.

BUTTER—We have no change to note as regards prices or demand. The market appeared weak; the supply exceeds the demand. A large parcel would not command the present figures. We note sales of 14 packages at various prices, viz: 25@28c, whilst inferior sold considerably lower.

BACON—Was in regular demand, principally for home purposes. The sales were quite liberal, equally to 3,000 to 5,000 ℔ lots, at the following figures: Shoulders, 17@17½c; sides, 18c; sugar cured hams, 21½c.

DRIED BEEF—Was in fair request; sales of 1,000 ℔s stage cured at 19c ₩ ℔.

LARD OIL—The demand was moderate. No. 1, $1 75; No. 2, $1 63.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; prices for some time past have been irregular. Oats—The receipts were in excess of the demand. Sales of 1,500 bush at 62c, at depot. Rye would not command over $1 30. Barley nominal. Wheat was unchanged as regards prices or demand.

EGGS—Were wanted at 22½@23c ₩ doz.

POTATOES—The supply of good quality is being rapidly reduced. We note sales of Peachblows at 90c ₩ bush.

CHEESE—The market was not very active. We note sales of 25 bxs W. R. at 21@22c for old, and 20c for new.

DRIED FRUIT—Was dull, buyers being scarce.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices were unchanged.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

ALLEGHENY CITY, May 11.

STOCK MARKET.—The receipts of cattle during the week exhibits a large increase over the previous one. The increase is attributed to the decline in western markets, and the anxiety of holders to realize, or, as they often remark, to come out even. The fact is drovers, or cattle speculators, have not realized very large profits for some time past. The decline in gold, together with the end of the war, and the return to peaceful pursuits of our brave boys, has not been without its results. The heavy Government contracts will soon be among the things of the past, hence instead of thousands of the best stock raised being forwarded to the army, they will be distributed among dealers at home, prices will then find their proper level. The cattle offered this week were the best average lots that have been offered in this market for many months. Prices were ½@¾c ₩ ℔ lower; buyers not at all anxious to invest.

HOGS—The market was not very active, and dealers take hold very sparingly. Most of the large dealers were absent. They say there is no chance to make money in Hogs at the present prices. The receipts for the week ending to-day were 4,200 head against 6,865 head last week The operations that came under our notice will be found below.

The following are the shipping prices per the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, ₩ 100 lbs.:

	New rates.	Old rates
To New York, per cwt	75	72
To Philadelphia	65	55
To Baltimore	65	55

The following are the exports East for the week ending last evening:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
To Philadelphia	889	483	2,000	70
To Baltimore	594	4,196	1,500	50
To New York	4,260	320	1,192	—
Total	5,483	4,999	4,692	120

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

J. E. Tilden bought 300 head, weight 220, at $10 00.

J. E. Tilden bought 200 head, weight 200, at $9 75.

J. Singer bought 250 head, weight 235, at $10.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W Rice & Co sold 40 head at $8 75.

N Carr & Co bought 60 head at $6 95.

N Carr & Co sold 84 head at $8 50@8 75.

L Shamburg bought 17 head at $9.

Myers & Bro sold 30 head at $6 50@9.

Myers & Bro bought 70 head at $7 50.

Myers & Bro bought 60 head at $8 60.

SALES OF SHEEP PER HEAD.

S C Mann bought 300 head at $6 50.

S C Mann bought 600 head extra at $7.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS

EAST LIBERTY, May 11, 1865.

The Cattle market opened dull and closed the same way. Buyers are generally holding off, and are not disposed to take hold at the prices now ruling. They have come to the conclusion by experience, that there is no money in stock at the present prices, hence most of the heavy operators have absented themselves. They were not on hand until matters became regulated. The sales must necessarily be limited. The supply of stock was larger than the previous week. Prices were from ¼ to 1 cent per pound lower. Even the decline did not tempt holders to take hold. The principle purchasers were Government contractors who have a good thing so long as their present contract holds out.

SHEEP—The market was dull and with more sellers than buyers. The week's receipts were 4402; against, 7,399 last week; this exhibits a large falling off. Prices were lower. The season being over, large operations are among the things of the past.

HOGS—Being out of season the demand was restricted to limited operations; only a few small lots were disposed of at market at $7 50@ $8 ₩ head; whilst shaved sold as high as $8@8 75.

Hooks—The season for large transactions being over we must content ourselves with small operations. The larger portion that arrives through to the East, expecting to obtain more remunerative prices. The rates were $9 00@10 00 per cwt, according to size, some 150 head being disposed of at these prices.

SALES OF CATTLE PER HUNDRED.

Merrick & Co., retailed 30 head at $8@10.

Marks & Trudman, sold 65 at $7@8 25.

R Gray, retained 50 at $8@8 50.

W. Reis & Co., retailed 20 at $9 50.

W. Reis & Co., retailed 54 at $7 50.

Greenock & Co., retailed 30 at $8@9 50.

Pfiffer & Co., sold 40 at $8 25.

Myers & Bro., bought 40 at $6 25.

H. Hashouser, retailed 33 at $7@8 50.

Hefty & Co., retailed 18 at $8@9 00.

Monk & Hartman, retailed 20 at $7@9 00.

J. Rothchilds, retailed 38 at $7 75@9 00.

C. Marks, retailed 18 at $8 00@9 50.

The Cotton Trade.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

Cotton is easy with a fair supply. Prices tended downward. Holders offer freely at 100@ 105c for strict middling, but buyers are generally shy. There were small sales to-day of middling at 99c, and low ordinary at 93c.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, of the 29th of April, has the following:

The demand was stimulated to-day by report of a material advance in the New York market, and holders advanced their pretensions accordingly; the sales comprising 250 bales, including 6 strict ordinary at 26c, 30 at 26½c, 11 at 24c, 11 strict good ordinary 28c, 30 at —, 100 in two lots at —, and 61 at auction as follows: 5 sound repacked at 24½c, 7 strict good do, 7 do, part mixed, at 25c, 12 good ordinary at 25½, 17 at 26¼c, and 16 barely low middling at 27c. The market is too much unsettled for regular quotations; but after the news 33c was refused for strict low middling, held at 40. Barely good ordinary was held at 28c, but that was before the news.

Printing Cloths.

Market closes firm and active. Most of the goods sold are to be made. Quite a number of the manufacturers have contracted up to July and August. Holders of goods on hand ask 16c. The following are the sales: 3 000 pieces 56x60, 12½c, on hand; 5,000 do 56x60, 13½c, on hand; 10,000 do 60x64, 14½c, to be made; 7,000 do 60x64; 14½c, to be made; 9,000 do 60x64, 15c, on hand; 11,000 do 64x64, 14½c, early in the week; 8,000 do 64x64, 14½c, early in the week; 75,000 do 64x64, 15c, to be made; 7,000 do 64x64, 15½c, to be made. Total pieces, 138,000.—*Providence Journal of 8th*

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

May 10.

45 hhds and 20 boxes, viz: 21 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash—2 at $6, 3 at $7 50@ 8 75, 4 at $9, 4 at $10@11, 2 at $12, 1 at $13 25, 1 at $14, 1 at $14 25, 1 at $15 25, 1 at $16 26, 2 at $18, 1 at $19, 2 at $19, 1 at $21, 1 at $22, 1 at $27, 1 at $28. 1 at 7, 1 at $38. 14 hhds Virginia leaf and lugs —1 at $4 50, 1 at $5 50, 1 at $6, 2 at $6 50, 1 at $7, 1 at $8, 1 at $9, 1 at $10 75, 1 at $14, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $18 25, 1 at $17 25, 1 at $27 20 boxes Virginia ranging from $4 to $18. Receipts moderate.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & C. R. R.—Watt & W, 40 ht bbls fish; C Mills, 30 do do; Simonds & C, 5 do do; J P Pearson, 1 car lumber; L Longhan, 2 do do; J Gardner, 300 bbls flour; T Maloney, 1 car scraps; J Dickey, 1 car reapers; J Moorhead, 1 car family; C F Klopier, 1 bale moss; Shomaker & Lang, 1 car bran and shorts.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburg R R.—C A Hooveler, 25 bks hair, 1 sk tails; Chas B Leech, 100 bbls lard; E H Myers, 200 bbls flour; John Daub, 12 bbls cheese, 7 tubs do; Walsh & Co, 17 pkgs produce; M'Clurkan & H, 19 hf bbls dish; Lemon & Weir, 25 bbls chairs; Hitchcock & Mowery, 200 bags red wheat; Simpson & Knox, 100 bags wheat; R T Kenney, 350 do do; J S Leggett & Co, 150 do do; Graff & Reiter, 109 bbls linseed oil.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R R.—D Hellery, lot of corn and rags.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER CENTRALIA—C L Caldwell, 50 kgs lard; Wm Cooper, 30 bxs soap; J H Lippincott, 25 bxs soap, 5 do candles; E Heazleton, 25 bxs soap, 25 kgs lard; J H Kirkpatrick, 12 bbls oil; J P Hanna, & Co, 75 tes hams, 30 do dried beef; J Darzell & Son, 17 pkgs; Godfrey & Clarke, 2 bbls oil; B A Fahnestock & Co, 8 bbls oil; W Mc-Keown & Bro, 10 bbls oil; J Grazier, 8 bbls and 4 cases linseed; A & D H Chambers, 14 bxs; owner, 104 pks; J Grazier, 1 pkg; Hall & Speer, 3 pcs casting; Clark & Co, 5 bxs; Lee hams, 307 dried hides; J Hershman & Bro, 2 castings; Nimick & Co, 9 bbls flour; J Porterfield, 3 tes hams, 1 do beef, 1 do bacon; J Lewis, 369 sks corn; Blesch & Co, 1 stove; M Heyl, 3 hhds tobacco; Freeman & Gatty, 20 cases of the 29th of April, has the following:

The demand was stimulated to-day by report of a material advance in the New York market, and holders advanced their pretensions accordingly; the sales comprising 250 bales, including 6 strict ordinary at 26c, 30 at 26½c, 11 at 24c, 11 strict good ordinary 28c, 30 at —, 100 in two lots at —, and 61 at auction as follows: 5 sound repacked at 24½c, 7 strict good do, 7 do, part mixed, at 25c, 12 good ordinary at 25½, 17 at 26¼c, and 16 barely low middling at 27c. The market is too much unsettled for regular quotations; but after the news 33c was refused for strict low middling, held at 40. Barely good ordinary was held at 28c, but that was before the news.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The stock market was seized this morning with general weakness, and prices were lower throughout the list. Beans had prepared the market for the last two days for an assault by borrowing gold and throwing large amounts on market to-day. They made a general attack upon the market, especially on Erie and Michigan Southern. After the fall in the morning, the market rallied in the afternoon, and became firm. At the close there was a good demand for New York Central, while the balance of the list was steady. Governments were weak—the result of a partial disappointment in the anticipation of an advance of 5-20's. 5-20's have declined ¾. Seven-forties one-half cent lower; State bonds are quiet and steady; coal and miscellaneous shares heavy and lower. The gold market was excited in the morning, but became dull this afternoon, and declined one per cent. toward the close from the highest point of the day. Bear influence is prominent, and every little advance is stubbornly repulsed. Money continues easy; 126 foreign exchange dull. Petroleum stocks firm, with a large business in some of the leading shares; sales Cherry Run at 57; Excelsior, 500; Oceanic, 245; Rynd Farm, 305; Stella, 180; Empire, 100; Phillips, 100; Crude City, 305; Germania, 60; Highgate, 60. Market for immediate delivery is firm, but inactive. Crude 37c, with small sales of refined, in bond, on the spot, 52½@53½c, and free, 70½@73½c. The downward movement in produce continues, and there was a further heavy decline; flour fell off 20@25c; wheat, 10c; corn, 3c. Pork, beef and whisky were all heavy and drooping.

New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent for call loans. Sterling Exchange quiet at 108¾@109¾ for first class bills. Gold irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 131½, declining to 128¾, and advancing to 129½. Stocks better. United States 6's of 1881, coupons, 109½; United States 5-20's, coupons, 104½; United States 7 30's, coupons, new issue, 104⅜; United States 5's, 104; coupons, 96; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 6; Quicksilver, 53¾; Hudson, 129½; New York Central, 92; Erie, 76⅝; Reading, 96; Illinois Central, 114½; Pittsburgh, 6¼; Northwestern, 28; do preferred, 58, Rock Island, 94¾.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, May 11.

At Gallagher's Exchange, to-night: Gold, 131¾; 5 20s, 104½; New York Central, 93; Erie, 77; Hudson, 103¾; Reading, 75; Missouri Sixes, 86; Pittsburgh, 65¾; Rock Island, 94½; Northwestern, 28; Fort Wayne, 95; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26½; Canton, 39; Quicksilver, 53¾; Mariposa, 13¼; market dull. Gold, after call, 132¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The gold market is excited under a strong bear movement, engineered by a clique. The cliques sold short in stock, to enable them to get out of their corner. A large amount of sold for delivery to-morrow morning at 128¾@130. The operation is a risky one and it is not impossible that it may be followed by a sharp upward turn.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Petroleum quiet. Crude 37c; refined, in bond, 52½@53¾c; refined, free, at 72¾@73½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Cotton rather more steady, with a fair business doing at 55c for middling. Flour dull and 15@25c lower; $6 40@6 55 for extra State; $7 25@ 7 40 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7 55@8 25 for trade brands; market closing heavy and unsettled. Whisky dull and drooping; western, $2 09. Wheat dull and nominal, at 3@5c lower. Rye quiet and declining. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Corn dull and nominally 5c lower. Oats quiet and steady at 80@81c for Western; closed a shade firmer. Coffee steady. Hops dull at 10@40c. Pork heavy and decidedly lower at $21@25 for new mess; closing at $24 75@25 for new; $21 50@ 22 50 for 1863 and do, cash and regular way, closing at $22 50 cash; $22 for prime and $18 00@ 20 00 for prime mess; 1,450 bbls new mess for May, June and July, sellers and buyers option, at $22 50@25 00. Beef dull at about previous prices; beef hams firm at 22@26c. Cut meats dull at 14@15¾c for shoulders, and 17@19c for hams. Lard heavy and lower at 15¾@18¼c. Butter dull at 14@23c for ohio, and 22@35 for Sale. Cheese quiet at 11@12c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 11—P. M.

Flour irregular; extra, $6 90@8 75. Small sales of prime red wheat at $1 40, delivered at 60c. No sales of whisky. Mess pork declined to 25c for city, with sales of 350 bbls. Nothing done in bulk meats or lard. The market generally remains unsettled. Gold 128@129. Silver 118@ 120.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 11.

Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 opened $1 06¾, closed weak at $1 05; No. 2, at 98c. Corn dull, declined 1c; sales at 56@56½c for No. 1. Highwines dull and nominal; sales at $1 09@ 1 08. Provisions dull; prime mess pork at $19@ 19 50; smoked hams 14½c; lard, at 13c. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls; wheat, 12,600 bush; corn, 62,000 bush; oats, 7,500 bush.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 11.

Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 20; only light milling demand. Corn dull; Yellow 85. Oats opened at 58 and closed firm at 60. Barley and Rye nominal. Provisions dull. Whisky dull at $2 05. Canal freights to New York—Corn 10¾. Oats 8 to Albany. Corn 8, Lake Imports—Flour, 1,035; Wheat, 11,886; Corn, 51,312. Rye, 19,255. Canal Exports—Flour, 2,377. Wheat, 62,516. Corn, 3,667. Oats, 149,470.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Centralia	Goll	St. Louis.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Alex. Speer	McVay	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Amelia Poe	Poe	Cincinnati.
Hard Times	Brown	St. Louis.

We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following statement of the stock of mess and prime mess Pork, bulk meats and Bacon at St. Louis and points above:

Mess pork, bbls	24,500
Prime mess pork, bbls	8,515
Total	33,015
Shoulders, lbs	1,855,000
Hams, lbs	2,130,000
Sides, lbs	1,965,000
Total	5,490,000

Philadelphia Oil Market.

May 10.

Oils—Sperm and Whale are quiet at about previous rates, and Lard Oil firm at $1 00@1 05 for winter. For Petroleum the demand is limited, and the receipts and stocks light; we quote crude at 35@36c refined in bond at 53@54c and free oil at 73@75c, with moderate sales, mostly of the latter.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & C. R. R.—Watt & W, 40 ht bbls fish; C Mills, 30 do do; Simonds & C, 5 do do; J P Pearson, 1 car lumber; L Longhan, 2 do do; J Gardner, 300 bbls flour; T Maloney, 1 car scraps; J Dickey, 1 car reapers; J Moorhead, 1 car family; C F Klopier, 1 bale moss; Shomaker & Lang, 1 car bran and shorts.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburg R R.—C A Hooveler, 25 bks hair, 1 sk tails; Chas B Leech, 100 bbls lard; E H Myers, 200 bbls flour; John Daub, 12 bbls cheese, 7 tubs do; Walsh & Co, 17 pkgs produce; M'Clurkan & H, 19 hf bbls dish; Lemon & Weir, 25 bbls chairs; Hitchcock & Mowery, 200 bags red wheat; Simpson & Knox, 100 bags wheat; R T Kenney, 350 do do; J S Leggett & Co, 150 do do; Graff & Reiter, 109 bbls linseed oil.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R R.—D Hellery, lot of corn and rags.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER CENTRALIA—C L Caldwell, 50 kgs lard; Wm Cooper, 30 bxs soap; J H Lippincott, 25 bxs soap, 5 do candles; E Heazleton, 25 bxs soap, 25 kgs lard; J H Kirkpatrick, 12 bbls oil; J P Hanna, & Co, 75 tes hams, 30 do dried beef; J Darzell & Son, 17 pkgs; Godfrey & Clarke, 2 bbls oil; B A Fahnestock & Co, 8 bbls oil; W McKeown & Bro, 10 bbls oil; J Grazier, 8 bbls and 4 cases linseed; A & D H Chambers, 14 bxs; owner, 104 pks; J Grazier, 1 pkg; Hall & Speer, 3 pcs casting; Clark & Co, 5 bxs; Lee hams, 307 dried hides; J Hershman & Bro, 2 castings; Nimick & Co, 9 bbls flour; J Porterfield, 3 tes hams, 1 do beef, 1 do bacon; J Lewis, 369 sks corn; Blesch & Co, 1 stove; M Heyl, 3 hhds tobacco; Freeman & Gatty, 20 cases white lead; S W Taylor, 1 hhds tobacco; G Baker, 13 pcs furniture; R R Agent, 10 pkgs; W C Baker, 7 pkgs; L H Voigt & Co, 144 bbls and 102 sks seed, 2 hhds do; W J Wilson, 34 pkgs bacon.

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